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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 3, 5 and 15.

Russians Claim 79 Towns; Meal Tax Repeal Sought; U. S. Studies Work Plan

The World's Day—January 28, 1942

The War: 79 More Towns Claimed by Russians

In Russia: Capture of 79 more towns from retreating German armies was claimed by Soviet dispatches from the fighting front.

In Libya: Germany admitted that action was limited to patrolling, while British dispatches said the Axis counteroffensive had concluded its first phase.

In the Atlantic: One tanker was sunk and a second attacked by Axis submarines off the Atlantic coast of the United States. An Allied steamer was also reported sunk off Puerto Rico, while from Port Arthur, Texas, came the announcement that a submarine had been sighted off Port Aransas.

In the Philippines: A second day's lull relieved pressure on the MacArthur forces as the Japanese apparently reorganized their forces.

In Malaya: British forces were fighting south of Kluang, a railroad center 50 miles north of Singapore.

In Burma: British forces were again in contact with the Japanese heading toward Moulmein from Thailand.

In the Pacific Islands: A large American four-motor flying fortress attacked and sunk a big Japanese transport, damaging another, bringing total Japanese shipping casualties to 36.

New England: Bay State Meal Tax Assailed

State Representatives charged Tax Commissioner Long with misinterpreting the new old-age meals tax, and called for its repeal. [Page 3.]

Governor Saltonstall commuted to life imprisonment the capital penalty imposed on Raymond Woodward, Reading, Mass., high school boy. [Page 3.]

Continued idleness loomed for Boston's fishing industry, despite appeals from the War Labor Board and Secretary of Labor Perkins for a speedy settlement. [Page 3.]

While Massachusetts officials sought to curb tire bootlegging, milk dealers serving 75 per cent of Greater Boston homes voted to save tires by making every-other-day deliveries, beginning Feb. 1. [Page 3.]

The Greater Boston United War Fund reached $3,451,763.11, or nearly half the $7,600,000 goal at noon today. [Page 2.]

Washington: Postwar Employment Studied

Full-scale employment in the United States after the war was outlined by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University in a pamphlet published by the National Resources Planning Board. [Page 8.]

Delay in Congressional approval by Feb. 1 of a controversial $300,000,000 unemployment fund to aid workers laid off temporarily by the conversion of industry to war production was foreseen by Administration leaders.

Three representatives each of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. will meet with President Roosevelt Feb. 5 to attempt a settlement of inter-labor controversies, the White House announced.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of William S. Knudsen, former director of the OPM, as a lieutenant general in charge of production and procurement for the Army.

President Roosevelt said he was studying the Roberts report on the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor with the Secretaries of War and Navy, while members of Congress called for a supplementary investigation.

The Senate completed Congressional action on the compromise price control bill by a vote of 65 to 14 and sent the measure to the White House.

British and American military, naval and air experts were called to the White House for a staff conference with President Roosevelt.

National: Knox Says Navy Fights 'In All Seas'

Secretary of the Navy Knox said the United States Navy is engaged in a gigantic job of protection and fighting "in all the seas and all the oceans" against "one indivisible, total enemy" the world over, in a speech prepared for a Chicago Association of Commerce luncheon.

The United States "cannot be defeated in this war," former President Hoover declared at New York.

Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, was awarded the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for 1941 at the 10th anniversary dinner of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences in New York.

"Blue laws" making motion pictures and ball games illegal on Sunday in Mississippi were retained by the State Legislature, which rejected a plea by the Army for their repeal.

A Federal indictment accused the German High Command and their agents in New York City of dumping plundered loot and spoils of war in United States markets, the proceeds to be used to finance propaganda work in North and South America. A New York corporation, its President, and three other individuals were named in the conspiracy indictment.

Food: British Food Ship for Greece?

A British food ship, chartered from Turkey, was reported by the British Radio to be scheduled to leave this week to feed starving populations in Greece.

Famine in Greece was described by a Geneva, Switzerland, newspaper as so bad that 2,000 fatalities were recorded in Athens in a single day, while bread sold for $15 a loaf.

No considerable food shortage in Europe, with the exception of parts of Greece, Yugoslavia, and Northern Norway, was the report given by Lord Cranborne, British Dominions Secretary.

Food demonstrations which broke out in the Departments of Herault and Gard, Southern France, forced the Vichy Government to dispatch hundreds of tons of foodstuffs to the areas.

Americas: Public Employees in Cuba Get Raise

Public employees in Cuba earning up to $250 monthly will receive salary increases of 20 per cent, while those earning above that sum will receive increases of 10 per cent under a decree approved by the Cuban Cabinet.

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Minesweeper Is Launched At Famous Yacht Yard

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Nevins Shipyard on City Island, once the birthplace of famous yachts but now devoted to building naval vessels, launched the wooden minesweeper YMS 2 today.

Mrs. Harden L. Crawford, wife of the naval lieutenant in charge of shipbuilding at the yard, named the craft before a small crowd of naval officers and newsmen.

Weather Predictions

FAIR | SNOW | WARMER | COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Saltonstall Weighs Buying Of Gas Masks

Governor says $1,200,000 of requested $7,000,000 will be available for civilian defense.

Purchase of gas masks for citizens of Massachusetts is under consideration by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, it was learned today.

The Governor disclosed that of the $7,000,000 he has requested from the special session of the Legislature, $1,200,000 would be allocated for purchase of items necessary for civilian defense, including the "possibilities" of fire-fighting equipment and gas masks.

Mr. Saltonstall did not disclose whether he is considering acquisition of masks for all the civilian population, or for a portion along the seacoast only.

The statement was his first upon the subject, and it was emphasized at the Governor's office that plans have not been fully formulated about it. It was indicated that the Governor will let future events determine whether there is a need for masks, but that he wishes to have a substantial fund from which such purchases could be begun at any time.

Other Expenditures

In a further breakdown of the proposed $7,000,000 appropriation the Governor indicated that $2,000,000 would go for proposed State salary increases, $1,000,000 for a welfare fund to care for persons in event of air raid disaster, $800,000 for State Guard, $800,000 for the State Police, $200,000 for additional Metropolitan District Commission guards to protect reservoirs, and $200,000 for general expenses, such as increased cost of paper and other items.

In addition a $1,000,000 bond issue will be used for purchase of Federal food stamps for State participation in the surplus commodities plan for welfare recipients.

Must Await Details

The Governor explained that he could not give detailed figures on proposed expenditures chiefly because he lacks information on what Massachusetts may receive from the $100,000,000 appropriation for purchase of fire-fighting and other defense equipment now pending before Congress.

He disclosed that originally department heads had asked for $15,400,000 to meet their civilian defense requirements. This figure, he said, was cut to the $7,000,000 appropriation now sought from the Legislature.

Meanwhile, adoption of a more carefully worded section on labor laws in the Governor's War Power Bill was agreed upon today by Legislators, labor leaders, and the Attorney General's office.

The new section says the Governor can suspend the operation of "any statute, rule, or regulation, which affects the employment of persons within the Commonwealth" when he considers this action necessary in order to "remove interference, delay, or obstruction in connection with the production, processing, or transportation of materials which are related to the prosecution of the present war."

This wording was agreed to at an executive session of the Legislature Committee on Military Af-

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Allied Victory at Macassar Grows; Japanese Press Nearer to Singapore; Brazil Breaks Relations With Axis

Pan-American parley strives for accord on Ecuador-Peru boundary dispute.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 28—Brazil formally broke diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy today as delegates to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers sought solution of new objections raised to a plan of settlement of the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute.

President Vargas signed a Cabinet decree by which Brazil became the eighteenth American republic aligned against the Axis.

Brazil, always faithful to the Pan-American tradition, "never has failed in immediate fulfillment of continental decisions," the decree stated, and, therefore, was following the recommendation of the Conference that the 21 American republics break relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy.

Meanwhile Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles of the United States stepped into the eleventh-hour breach between Peru and Ecuador, holding separate conferences with representatives of each country. Mr. Welles conferred first with the Foreign Minister of Ecuador, Julio Tobar Donoso, and then with the Premier of Peru, Alfredo Solf y Muro.

Constructive Balance

While Rio hailed the breaking of relations by Brazil with the Axis and awaited the outcome of the new negotiations to settle Ecuador's objections to the plan to solve its boundary dispute, most observers, in balancing the accounts of the third consultative meeting of the American foreign ministers, found a substantial balance on the constructive side.

The Mexican Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, who came to Rio as one of the most ardent champions of an immediate severance by all American countries of all diplomatic, commercial, and financial relations with the Axis, commented that in his judgment the conference chose the best course in not attempting to force Argentina and Chile to go beyond the measure of collaboration which their governments at present are willing to extend for hemispheric defense.

Hesitation of the two southernmost American nations to break diplomatic relations, although both signed the declaration which recommends this step, is seen as the heaviest weight placed in the negative scale during the fortnight of the most vital consultations ever undertaken by the 21 American republics.

Ecuador Likely to Sign

Overbalancing Argentine and Chilean reservations is the great fact that America is united in reaffirming its "complete solidarity" and that 18 countries already have taken their stand either by a declaration of war against the world

Continued on Page 19, Column 7

International

Applauding Agreement at Rio Conference

Symbolic of the co-operation displayed at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is this picture of Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu (left) Foreign Minister of Argentina; Caracciolo Parra Perez (center), Foreign Minister of Venezuela, and Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State. They are applauding an anti-Axis agreement arrived at by all.

Americans Cover Seven Seas in War; Drive by Axis in Libya Slows Down

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—On the same day that the House unanimously passed the largest naval appropriation in history to help guard more securely the shipping lanes of the Seven Seas, President Roosevelt disclosed that the United States is already using these seas to carry six to eight to ten AEF's to present and future fighting fronts.

The appropriation was $18,000,000,000.

The vote was 388 to 0.

The bill, besides the $17,722,565,474 in outright appropriations, carried contract authorizations swelling the total to close to $20,000,000,000 for this year and next.

The President's press conference disclosure made it unequivocally clear that American armed forces are already spreading throughout the world to engage the Axis at every practicable point.

The action of Congress and the announcement from the White House offer the evidence that vast numbers of troops are in prospect and are in motion and that the nation's naval power is being continuously augmented, among other reasons, to protect their passage.

From the White House and from other Government sources there

Continued on Page 19, Column 6

American troops in Ulster prepare for Nazi air raids: Page 6.

F. D. R. Offers 'ABDA' For Southwest Pacific

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 28

If it's the Southwestern Pacific area you're talking about, just call it "ABDA."

President Roosevelt recommended the new designation to reporters at yesterday's press conference. Stands for American, British, Dutch and Australian, he said, and has been in use for some time in Government circles. The more general term, the ABCD powers, still refers to those major powers fighting the Axis in the Far East—America, Britain, China, and the Dutch.

The German High Command admitted today that operations in North Africa were confined to patrol activity. British headquarters in Cairo said that the first phase of the Axis operation had been completed, and that there had been no change in the situation during the past two days.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—The Axis trans-Mediterranean ferry service by air and sea is operating in a big way, and has put Axis North Africa armies into attacking shape despite the toll taken by the British Royal Navy. This is the explanation given by military circles here for the surprise Axis counteroffensive in Libya.

It is pointed out here that although about 60 per cent of Axis transports sent across from Italy to Africa have been sunk, the other 40 per cent have slipped by British naval patrols in the dark or else have used French territorial waters.

A longer range reason for the Axis thrust, meanwhile is seen in the fact that the operation is taking advantage of the diversion action in the Far East.

Strongly reinforced by sea and air since the British offensive came to a standstill, Axis tanks, striking northeast from Agedabia, have fought what is described as a big battle with British armored forces near Antelat, some 65 miles away, and they now are advancing fast in the direction of El Mekili, a key junction point 130 miles east of Bengasi.

Supply Dumps Captured

Some British advanced supply dumps laid down in readiness for a renewal of the Allied advance have been captured, as well as forward air landing grounds. The Axis troops are considered likely to make further progress before they are brought to a halt.

When Prime Minister Churchill was in the United States he outlined the complete destruction of Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommell's army as the next significant development in the North African campaign.

But instead, the Germans have managed to muster strength for an unexpectedly early and heavy counterstroke and are now vigorously on the offensive themselves.

Already their advance has carried them 150 miles into the heart of Cirenaica and they are now in the rear of Bengasi within striking distance of the important coast-road.

The Germans have been pushing along at an average speed of more than 30 miles a day since Jan. 23 and the British have now retired a considerable way back of Msus,

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

American bombers sink one more Japanese transport, score direct hit on cruiser.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor from dispatches of the Associated Press

The great five-day battle of the convoy, still in progress in the Macassar Strait, already has put some 36 Japanese ships out of commission, but has not eased the situation for the hard-pressed British north of Singapore.

A dispatch from Singapore stated that orders were issued for the evacuation by noon on Jan. 30 of all civilians and livestock from a strip one-mile deep on the northern shore of Singapore Island.

The battle in the strait which cost the Japanese another large transport today—sunk by American flying fortresses, according to United Nations headquarters in Java—probably has compelled the Japanese to revise their plan of South Pacific conquest.

Nevertheless reinforcements continue to pour in to strengthen the Japanese advance on Singapore, and the invaders pushing south of Kluang, where the main north-south railway is intersected by the main east-west highway, are less than 50 miles from the great naval base.

These operations presumably are having little effect on events in the Philippines, where, despite a two days' lull in Japanese attacks on the forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the invader clearly was making preparations for renewed attacks upon the Bataan Peninsula on Luzon. Meanwhile, the MacArthur forces have not been idle, both pursuit planes and torpedo boats having made effective attacks against Japanese air formations.

In the northwest corner of this vast battlefield, where Japanese forces are feeling their way in a strong thrust toward Moulmein in Burma from Thailand, Rangoon reports that the advance is being held in check at the moment, partly by heavy British bombing operations, although a small British garrison at Mergui, 240 miles south of Moulmein on the West Coast of the Burma panhandle, has been evacuated.

Besides these operations, air activity by both sides has been reported from various parts of the front.

One island point, the fate of which had been long in doubt—the United States Midway Island—was disclosed by the Navy Department to be still in American hands.

The Philippines:

Th United States War Department's communiqué said, the enemy landed a small number of troops in the Subic Bay area, but enemy air activity was limited to reconnaissance flights and there was virtually no ground activity on the Bataan Peninsula.

Meanwhile daring exploits by planes and torpedo boats attached to the forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur were reported while the Japanese invaders gave the defenders of Bataan Peninsula a 24-hour respite.

Two Army P-40 pursuit planes took to the air to combat three Japanese dive bombers. Two of the three bombers were shot down and the third disabled. Neither American plane was damaged.

Japanese troops confronting the Americans remained inactive after the heavy blow which routed one end of their battle line at the end of the week.

From the Malayan Front:

British forces in Central Malaya are stated to have made another slight withdrawal and "very heavy fighting" is now going on south of Kluang, which is 50 miles above Singapore.

Japanese forces thrusting southward in the central area were said to have made the closest approach of any of the invasion troops to Singapore.

Royal Australian Air Force Hudson bombers, guarded by Brewster and Buffalo fighters, encountered

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Lull persists in offensive in Philippines: Page 10.

14 Allied Ships Toll of East Coast Raiders

Axis submarines, ranging the eastern American coast from the Gulf of Mexico to northern Canadian waters, have sunk at least 14 American and allied ships.

Latest announced blow was the torpedoing of a large allied passenger liner carrying 450 passengers and crew from Bermuda to an eastern port. Only 71 have been saved.

The Navy at Corpus Christi, Tex., said today that a submarine "doubtlessly German" had been sighted 15 miles from nearby Port Aransas and that probably another U-boat was in the vicinity.

Earlier reports told of a U-boat's sinking the 7,096-ton American tanker Francis E. Powell off Lewes, Del., with an indicated loss of three lives.

Another American Tanker, the Pan-Maine, 7,237 tons, was reported yesterday being attacked.

Thirty-three survivors from a Greek freighter and a Norwegian tanker arrived at an Eastern Canadian port last night.

Official Navy statements list eight ships sunk off the eastern American coast in 14 days. These ships totaling 56,445 tons, went down with a loss of 99 lives while 275 men were saved in widespread rescues.

Two American ships totaling 7,855 tons were sunk in blackout collisions.

Search for raiders goes on: Page 19.

Associated Press

Norwegian Tanker Varanger After Torpedoing

Airmen with the bomber command of the First Air Force took this view of the craft, its bow sticking out of the water. The stern was resting on the bottom. An enemy submarine torpedoed the vessel off Atlantic City, N. J. The entire crew of 42 was saved. Attack occurred in the darkness of early morning.

Nearly Half of $7,600,000 Goal Subscribed in United War Fund Drive

Volunteers Warned of Difficulties Ahead

With subscription of $3,451,763.11 at 12:30 p. m. today, or nearly half the goal of $7,600,000 reached during one-third of the campaign, more than 700 volunteer workers attended the second Dutch Treat report luncheon of the Greater Boston United War Fund at the Boston City Club this noon.

They paid for their own meals, listened to reports to date as the first week of the drive drew to a close, and thundered their applause as it was announced that the Revere Division under Chairman Daniel D. Dillon, had topped its quota by 13.3 per cent.

Today's luncheon was called Mayor's Day, with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as the principal speaker, and Pat O'Brien, stage and screen star, currently appearing at the Metropolitan Theater, as special guest.

Music was furnished by members of the Boston Musicians Protective Association, local No. 9, through W. Edward Boyle and President George Gibbs. Charles A. Coyle of the Chamber of Commerce was in charge of arrangements.

Remarking on the progress of the campaign in the Metropolitan Division, Charles C. Cabot, Division Chairman, said:

"We need every ounce of energy we can get out of the 15,000 workers in the Metropolitan Division.

"Reaching the goal of $7,600,000 is not going to be easy. We've still got the better part of the way to go. I hope every United War Fund worker and every giver, realizes what a big job still lies ahead of us. Doing it right means a lot of hard work and giving twice and three times what we ever thought we could give before."

The following report of the local Soldiers and Sailors Committee, which along with the Red Cross, the Community Fund, and the USO will benefit from the $7,600,000 War Fund campaign, was issued by Ernest A. Johnson, Soldiers and Sailors Committee Chairman, at campaign headquarters.

"Since May, 1941, the Local Soldiers and Sailors Committee, through its various sub-committees, has provided recratonal facilities for thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guardsmen," Mr. Johnson said.

"More than 30,000 service men haev used the recrational facilities at the centers at 149 Staniford Street, 641 Massachusetts Avenue, and 581 Massachusetts Avenue. Through its affiliated agencies and organizations, 175 dances have been arranged, with a total attendanec of more than 26,000.

"Theater parties at the leading theatrical houses in Boston, featuring first-run Broadway productions, have been given for the boys in uniform. Entertainment has been furnished the Harbor Defense Forts and the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

"Movie houses, through the efforts of the committee, are charging half price to the men in uniform. Tickets for college football games were furnished through the courtesy of the local colleges. The same arrangement was made for big league baseball games at Fenway Park and Braves Field, and Boston Bruin hockey games at the Boston Garden.

"Through the co-operation of the leading hotels, restaurants, and night clubs the committee assisted in providing free Christmas dinners, theater tickets and special floor shows for 3,200 soldiers, sailors, marines, and members of the United States Coast Guard.

"Through this committee hundreds of families have registered their readiness to entertain service men in their homes. The lodging committee issues a bulletin to all Army and Navy posts through the information booths showing the prices of rooms available to men in the armed forces at the various agencies, institutions, and hotels.

"These and hundreds of other activities and programs and other forms of assistance and aids have been provided free of charge to all service men on leave in Boston through the financial assistance of the Greater Boston Community Fund which will benefit from the United War Fund campaign."

R. J. Keller

Camp Fire Girls' Service for Victory

It's easy to see that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is much pleased with the wartime program of the Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls. Phyllis Carlson tells the Governor all about it, adding that she hopes the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign is a big success, because it will help the Camp Fire Girls to do more and better work.

Householders: Redouble Your Salvage Efforts

Urging the public to redouble its efforts to salvage valuable waste material, Gurth F. Chambers, Chairman of the Massachusetts salvage program, today issued a detailed list of useful items which householders can save for war use.

For the present residents were urged to dispose of junk goods through the Salvation Army or regular junk dealers. As the Bay State's permanent salvage organization is worked out, additional machinery for disposing of waste items may be announced.

Mr. Chambers' list of specific items that householders can salvage included these:

Waste paper—Old newspapers, wrapping paper, cardboard boxes, paper bags, magazines, advertising material, tissue paper, stationery. Persons are asked not to save wax paper or paper with tinsel or metal coating.

Old rags—All cast-off clothing, shirts, underwear, suits, overcoats, draperies, mattresses, pillows, sheets, towels, flour and sugar bags, carpets, burlap bags, and any other items containing cotton or wool.

Metal—Anything made of metal such as old garden tools, metal beds, old stoves, grills, disused heaters, boilers, radiators, wash pails, wire fencing, iron, rails, tire chains, pots and pans, table ware, picture frames, hangers, tooth paste containers and other tubes, pipes, hardware, batteries, washboards, fireplace equipment, door knobs and locks, ash trays, drain pipes, gutters, window stripping, metal roofing, old chains. Persons are asked not to save razor blades or tin cans.

Rubber—Old tubes, tires that cannot be retreaded, bath mats, hot water bottles, rubbers, overshoes, sneakers, sink mats, and any other rubber goods.

Mr. Chambers urged families not to give away any article that would have to be replaced, as this would add no metal to the nation's total.

The Chairman proposed piling newspapers and "slick" magazines separately inasmuch as the latter will bring a somewhat higher price from junk dealers.

Appointment of John J. Mahoney of Watertown, Professor of Education at Boston University, as director of the consumers' division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is announced by J. W. Farley, Executive Director for the Committee.

The new appointee's assignment will be to iron out problems confronting the consumer, especially the housewife, it was explained.

A prominent educator in his field and a Harvard graduate of 1903, Mr. Mahoney is also one of the most prominent Roman Catholic laymen in the Commonwealth.

From the Boston Committee on Public Safety came a warning for householders to beware of bogus solicitors seeking funds in the name of the Committee. Reports have reached the Committee from several sections of the city that persons are visiting homes and business establishments claiming they have been sent out by the Committee to solicit food and money.

In Winthrop, negotiations are going forward for purchase of six air-raid sirens. The Winthrop civilian defense committee today was seeking proper instruments under a $10,000 appropriation for the purpose made at a special town meeting last Monday night. Chairman Percy L. Sterling said that in case of "alerts" before installation of the new devices, fire engines and police patrol cars would sound the warning from the streets.

Bell Ringer 70 Years Adds Air-Raid Signal

By the Associated Press

East Jaffrey, N. H., Jan. 28

Charles S. Phelps, who as boy and man has been this Town's bell ringer for more than 70 years, now has a new duty—the sounding of the air-raid signal.

Since he was a small boy, Mr. Phelps has called the countryside to services in the old community church, and has sounded alarms of fire.

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Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE

Make 1942 a QUALITY year and be on the side of safety.

Bea. 1790

United War Fund Publishes Cash Gifts of $100 or More

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$20,747—Anonymous.
$7,000—The Charles Irwin Travelli Fund.
$5,887—Anonymous.
$5,500—Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby.
$4,150—Miss Mabel Lyman.
$3,750—Anonymous (2).
$3,250—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Bell.
$3,072—Robert W. Milne Trust Fund.
$2,950—Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield.
$2,500—Anonymous (6); Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Beal.
$2,200—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunnewell.
$2,000—Dr. and Mrs. James L. Gamble.
$1,950—Mrs. Augustus Hemenway.
$1,850—Anonymous.
$1,800—Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Jackson.
$1,750—Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Mixter; Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Sayles; Louis Agassiz Shaw, 2nd.
$1,700—Anonymous (4); The Robert Treat Paine Association.
$1,500—Miss Margaret A. Fish; Mrs. James Jackson, Jr.; John R. Macomber; Miss Emily W. McKibbin.
$1,400—Anonymous.
$1,330—Anonymous (4).
$1,250—Mrs. Henry Wheeler; Miss Mary E. Williams.
$1,200—Anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson; Mrs. John F. Tyler.
$1,150—Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Emmons
$1,050—Anonymous (2).
$1,000—Anonymous (2); Faneuil Foundation; Mrs. Erastus C. Gamield; Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Leonard; Mrs. Alice E. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Thacher.
$900—James B. Noyes.
$850—Mr. and Mrs. Julian J. Cohen.
$800—Miss Margaret Cummings; Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Sears.
$675—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Stackpole.
$650—Mr. and Mrs. Roger Amory; Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Butler; Mrs. H. G. Byng; Mrs. Amory A. Lawrence.
$600—Mr. and Mrs. F. Andre Hunnewell; Clement R. Lamson.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cabot; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cummings; Elton G. Cushman; Mrs. Elton G. Cushman; Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Dix; Arthur L. Endicott; Miss Sarah L. Guild.
$475—Miss Ellen W. Coolidge.
$425—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stone.
$400—Miss Mary E. Batchelder; Dr. and Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, Jr.; Miss Ellen G. Parker; Sidney Stevens; Miss Lucy C. Sturgis.
$380—Mrs. R. L. Agassiz; Clark Charitable Trust.
$335—Mrs. Arthur Williams.
$325—Mr. and Mrs. R. Ammi Cutter.
$310—Miss Margaret F. Herrick.
$300—Miss Lorraine W. Angus; Miss Margaret Anthony; Mrs. Walter M. Austin; Mrs. Walter S. Barker; Oscar S. Bauer; Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson Duff; Miss Mary S. Holbrook; Frank W. Howard; Mrs. Louise G. McMichael; Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter; Mrs. John L. Saltonstall; Mrs. Frederic M. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wheeler, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson White.
$265—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Greer.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Bill; Mrs. Walter B. Binnian; Mr. and Mrs. William Power Bledget; Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Bottomly; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brainard; Edward Cohen; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Eckert; Mr. and Mrs. D. Edgar Manson; Mrs. Robert B. MacPhail; Harry Sher; Wayne B. Thompson.
$225—William F. A. Graham; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Oldham; Mrs. John Richardson.
$210—Mrs. F. Morton Smith.
$200—Brookline Woman's Club; Mr. and Mrs. Houghton Carr; Mrs. Livingston Cushing; Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Edmonds; Mrs. Charles Eliot; William Ferguson; Mrs. Willis R. Fisher; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Gilman; Meyer Glasberg; Mr. and Mrs. John Heard; Mrs. Charles Higginson; James Jackson, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Kemble; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Koshland; Mrs. George Lewis, Sr.; Mrs. Richard C. Maclaurin; Mrs. Charles L. Peirson; Mrs. John F. Perkins, Jr.; Alexander V. Phillips; Thomas E. Proctor; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rice; Mr. and Mrs. George T. Rice; Mrs. Lawrason Riggs, 3rd; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon S. Rutherford; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Rutherford; Justin E. Smith; Miss Emily L. Storer; Mrs. Luella B. Studley; John W. Vivian; Miss Hilda W. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Young.
$175—Mrs. George L. Kittredge.
$170—Mrs. Henry W. Harris.
$160—Prof. and Mrs. Ralph Beatley; Dr. Marian C. Putnam.
$155—Miss Margaret S. Pierce.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bailey; Mrs. Richardson Harwood; Mr. and Mrs. George D. Haskell; Mrs. Harry T. Hayward; Mr. and Mrs. T. Pierpont Hazard; Mrs. Charles F. Hopewell; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham S. Levensohn; Leon G. Morrill; Prof. and Mrs. Bliss Perry; Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Richmond; Mrs. Leroy W. Stott; Dr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Verhoeff; Mrs. William Howard White.
$154—Miss Carolyn Olmsted.
$140—Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.
$125—Mrs. Calvin Austin; Mrs. Alice W. Fearnside; Mrs. Annie Fox and Charles J. Fox; Mrs. John T. Nightingale; Mrs. Frederic O. North.
$120—Mr. and Mrs. Luther M. Child; F. Morton Smith; Mrs. Eben C. Stanwood; Dr. and Mrs. Somers H. Sturgis.
$105—Mrs. Lester H. Monks.
$100—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Adams, Jr; "In Memory of B. H."; Mabel W. Alexander; Mrs. John C. Atwood, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Hermon P. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bennett; Mrs. Gamaliel Bradford; Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Bradley; Prof. and Mrs. Percy W. Bridgman; "In Memory of Morris Bronstein by His Family"; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cast; Ernest L. Chandler; Miss Catherine A. Codman; Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Coolidge; Mrs. Matilda Ives Currier; Dr. Helene Deutsch; Dr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Donaldson; Rev. and Mrs. Samuel A. Eliot; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Ellis; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ewing.
$100—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Fletcher; Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. French; Mrs. Paul Gring; Mr. and Mrs. Parker Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Carlton P. Heard; Dr. Fred A. Higginbotham; Mrs. J. Norman Hopkins; Miss Amy M. Hughes; Mr. and Mrs. M. Walker Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Keith; Herbert W. Kelley; Mrs. Clara Lochiatto; Mrs. Augustin H. Parker, Jr.; Mrs. Walter T. Phipps; Mrs. W. Elliott Pratt, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Robertson, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rogers, Jr.; The Misses Sargent; Stephen W. Sleeper; Mr. and Mrs. Everett H. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Smith, Jr.; William E. Stanwood; Theodore E. Stevenson; Mrs. John W. Vivian; Sherman B. Ward; Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Waters; Mrs. Morrill Wiggin; A. C. Wilkinson.

By Companies and Employees

$5,100—Anonymous.
$1,500—Wm. S. Febiger Co.
$1,000—Suncook Mills; Joseph H. Wheelock & Co.; Winterbottom & Brown, Inc.; Wright Bros.
$662—Adams & Leland, Inc., and Employees.
$600—Futurity Thread Company; Andrew K. Henry.
$500—Roslinoid Manufacturig Co., Inc.
$400—Cynthia Mills.
$300—J. B. Jamieson Company.
$250—Frank E. Paige & Co.; Sturenburg & Co., Inc.; John Whitman, Inc.
$200—American Optical Company; Boott Mills; Fallon & Tilton; Frederick J. Fawcett, Inc.; Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company; Stowe-Woodward, Inc.
$150—Chester S. Brett, Inc.; William G. Davidson & Co.; Dewey Gould & Co.; Ort's Grill; Penn The Florist.
$145—Hinkel's & Company Inc., and employees.
$125—Russell E. Longshore.
$112—Bon Ton Curtain Co., and employees.
$100—Barre Wool Combing Co., Ltd.; Better Homes Club Plan; Dutton & Lucas; L. F. Pales Machine Co. employees; William D. Hagerty; L. W. Rand & Co.

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Many more than 50%
All at least 33⅓%

Every type—Every size—Every fabric

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No refunds
No C. O. D.'s

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The Trousseau House of Boston
416 Boylston Street
Wellesley, Hyannis, Palm Beach

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

91st BIRTHDAY SALE

GREATEST VALUES OF THE ENTIRE YEAR

LAST WEEK!

Because of Defense requirements we doubt if this sale can be repeated when our present stock is gone.

89.95 and your old radio

List Price, 114.95

CROSLEY 1942 RADIO and PHONOGRAPH with FOREIGN RECEPTION

Thrilling world wide radio reception! Hear your favorite music whenever you want . . . on the radio-phonograph, complete with AUTOMATIC RECORD CHANGER. Floating jewel tone system practically eliminates "needle noise." A sapphire point aids in high fidelity reproduction. Records last 5 times longer. The radio has eight tubes that give the performance of 10. A loop antenna is built in. The giant 10-inch speaker is rubber mounted to assure purity of tone. Make your home entertainment complete with a Crosley Radio Phonograph.

JORDAN'S—NINTH FLOOR—ANNEX

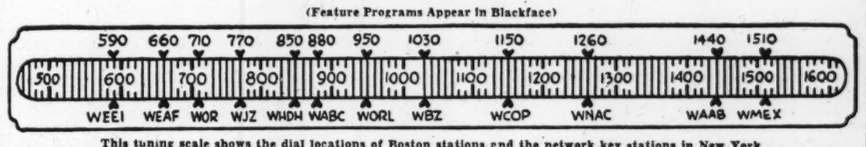
Savings up to $40 on other models

Mail or phone orders—HUBbard 2700 until 10 P. M. (except Sundays)

BOSTON

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kcs-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15 Henry P. Fairchild	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	"The WCAE Airliners";	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	vocalists; news	Sports and music
4:00 J. Cherniavsky's Mu-	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 sical Camera	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Landt Trio	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"In the Future," serial.	Community Fund speaker
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	The Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Talk; music	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Red Nichols' Orchestra.	Five Star News; talk
7:30 Invitation to Learn-	The Great Gildersleeve.	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Dance music
7:45 ing, recorded	The Great Gildersleeve.	Edmund J. Brandon	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	The Alpineers
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek":	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"U. S. S. Victory"; navy
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	dramatization
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	"Any Bonds Today"; sk.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Adventures in Melody";	Classical Album
9:45 guests, orchestra	Network program	dramatic sketch: orch	orchestra: soloist	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing.	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 Music: "Tosca"	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	'Meet the Band': Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News analysis	News: music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Frank Cuhel, Batavia	Local sports
11:30 Works of Music: or.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	BBC News: Frankie Mas-	Day's End: music
11:45 Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	ter's Orchestra	Day's End: news

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock: News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	Headline News	
7:45 News; War Summary	News	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie: News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange"
8:45 program: News	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Circle C Ranch Boys"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recorded music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping News	Talk: 'Musical Roundup'	Government Reports	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	Australian News	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk	Musical Program	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Victory Book Campaign
11:15 Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	Right to Happiness": sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Henry King's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music: Talk: K. Ivers	"David Harum": sketch.	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News: Hum & Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Popular music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Agriculture news	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills: house-	Music Shop: orch.; songs	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	hold talk		Jay Burnett, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"The Mystery Man": sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory Program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch	School of the Air	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:45 Kate Hopkins	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music
3:45 Talk: Presid'nt'l Ball	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	music; interviews; sk.	Sports and music
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Orch; Jerry & Sky.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories.	"Young Widder Brown".	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie".	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Community Fund Speak'r
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; Music	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Dance orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	News Analyst	The Town Crier
6:30 News; music	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Colonial Network Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk: Musical Interlude.	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News.	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Network program	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	'Songs for Marching	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Men"; E. Evans, b'rit'ne	Fireside Time
8:30 "Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Dinah Shore, songs
8:45 solos; or.; E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Dance Orchestra	"The Dreamland Four"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	"How Can Our Schools	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	cal Album": records
9:30 "Big Town"	Meet the War Emer-	Lester; Music Maids;	'Sinfonietta," Albert	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"	gency?"	guests: orchestra	Stoessel, conductor	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line": De-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore guests	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	The Alpineers
10:30 fense program	War Extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty': Talk	songs; orchestra; guests	"Under Western Skies"	Irish Melodies
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Victory Book Campaign
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news musicale	Dance Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Frankie Master's Orch.	Day's End; News

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.8mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"WCAE Airliners"; music.
3:55 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Webb Tilton, baritone.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata"; music.
9:15 p. m.—News from Batavia.
9:30 p. m.—"Adventures in Melody."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Herbie Kaye's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—BBC News, London.
11:35 p. m.—Frankie Master's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 29
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—4:45 p. m.—"Women in Wartime." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—First Act of "Mephisto," by Arrigo Boito, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music; Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:25 p. m.—"Thank You, America." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News, features, and music for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:00 p. m.—News, features, and music (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveller."
10:45 p. m.—Late news and music.

WBOS, 11.87mc, 25.26m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Classical music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Defense news in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Knowing New York (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter. (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance music.
8:00 p. m.—Americans All (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
9:30 p. m.—Parade of America's Heroes (Spanish).
9:45 p. m.—Modern Harmonies.
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—March of Dimes (English).
11:15 p. m.—"Moonlight Music."

Commissioner Long's Ruling on Meal Tax Is Challenged at State House Hearing

New Barrier To Sending Out Hub Fish Fleet

Continued idleness loomed today for Boston's fishing trawlers, tied up by a dispute over who should pay for war risk insurance for the crews.

Vessel owners were in conference regarding the request of the War Labor Board in Washington that fishing operations be resumed and that the owners advance the premiums for the $5,000 insurance policies pending decision as to who should bear the cost.

Hearings are to begin in Washington Feb. 4, both sides were informed by telegram. Spokesman for each group with full power to make final decisions were requested to attend the hearing.

But the obstacle to immediate resumption of fishing, it was said by spokesmen of the owners today, consists of the demands of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union as outlined in the proposed working agreement for the year which begins March 15.

Vessel owners asserted that these demands were "excessive" and probably indicated renewed labor trouble in March.

With anticipated friction in March, the vessel owners are reluctant, it is said, to return the idle trawlers to operation for the approximately six-week interval.

While spokesmen for the vessel owners charge that the demands of the Union carry a multitude of new conditions so costly that it will be economically impossible to operate the craft, Union officials declare that protective measures are essential to keep the men from leaving the industry for "more lucrative jobs offered by the defense activities."

Terms of the proposed agreement ask that owners of the vessels cover each man in the crew with a $10,000 war risk insurance policy, besides $200 for personal belongings that might become lost through possible submarine attack, and a $20 bonus for each man for each trip started while the war lasts.

Also specified in the agreement is a clause that the captain shall hire the crew of at least 12 "deck" men, and that he "shall hire as many additional men as the Union requests." Only union men shall be hired for crew members, the agreement specifies. Watches on all vessels can only be for six-hour stretches, with six hours between them.

By a Staff Photographer

Prize-Winning Hair Style Approved

Miss Miriam Cordwell of New York, nationally known artist, examines with approval the coiffure of Miss Margaret Branaghan of Attleboro, Massachusetts, which received second prize in the "Most Practical Hairstyle" contest at the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association convention at the Hotel Statler. It was fashioned by Miss Anne Rita Serifanelli of Boston. The convention was concluded last night.

Greasepaint Hosiery to Put An End to the Vexatious Run

Whether American women will follow the vogue of their British sisters and use grease paint as a substitute for stockings is a question still hanging in the balance.

Cosmetic producers, however, are prepared for any wartime emergency such as this with various shades of coloring which were demonstrated this morning at the convention of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association at the Hotel Statler.

The shades which have been developed so far are rose beige, natural, high brown and sun tan, corresponding to the current shades in hosiery.

It is almost impossible to tell the difference between a real stocking and a painted one, Miss Kathryn Kenny, Boston beautician, told the several hundred cosmetologists assembled at the concluding sessions of the convention today.

Even the stocking seam is simulated on the painted leg by drawing a thin line with an eyebrow pencil. The coloring resembles a grease paint, is applied with a soft brush or sponge and may be removed with soap and water. So far this type of make-up is used mostly by skaters and professional people, and unless the stocking shortage in America becomes acute, beauticians doubt whether it will be used commonly here.

Miss Miriam Cordwell and Erich, guest artists at the convention, gave a demonstration of the feather curl cut at the opening session, Miss Cordwell joining with Miss Kenny and Miss Jeanette Johnson later in a talk on facial make-up.

The Criss Cross Curl, originated by Louis of Providence, was explained by him to the hairdressers present, and James T. Guiliano spoke this afternoon on "Expressing Personailty with the Coiffure."

The convention concluded with a style show and contests for Miss Venus and Miss Massachusetts this evening.

Saltonstall Weighs Buying Of Gas Masks

Continued from Page 1

fairs and Public Safety, attended by representatives of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

At the same time Governor Saltonstall made it clear that he does not intend to invoke new powers, greater than those possessed by any previous Massachusetts Governor, unless the State faces crises.

Would Prepare for Worst

"I hope and pray that I will never have to use the power, but I would rather prepare for the worst and hope for the best than to do otherwise," the Governor added.

He pointed out that "Boston is the nearest of the large metropolitan areas to Europe, with many war production industries and a huge Navy yard located here."

Clarifying By Bushnell In Prospect

The Massachusetts Legislature is expected to call upon Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, to eliminate public confusion over the five-cent meal tax resulting from broad interpretation of the law by State Tax and Corporations Commissioner Henry F. Long.

Following a public hearing by the Joint Committee on Rules on the meal tax issue, legislative leaders today began work on an order under which Attorney General Bushnell would be requested to hand down an advisory opinion on the intent of the Legislature when it passed the 5 pe rcent meal tax.

At the hearing charges were made that Commissioner Long had contravened the intent of the Legislature by requiring persons paying two or more meal checks, totaling $1 or more, to pay the meal tax. This tax was passed to apply only to individual meals costing $1 or more, several legislators insisted.

It is understood that the Attorney General is ready to hand down an opinion if requested to do so by the Legislature.

Leaders believe the order will be admitted to the Legislature for action and that the House and Senate will quickly adopt it to establish definitely what the Legislature intended when it adopted the tax to partially finance liberalization of old age assistance benefits.

Among Commissioner Long's interpretations which have been sharply criticized are:

1. That the tax must be paid on meal tickets amounting to $1 or more.

2. That in boarding houses where board and room are paid for in a lump sum 50 per cent of the payment is deemed subject to tax.

3. That hotels must apply the 5 per cent tax to the monthly bill of permanent residents, regardless of the total of each individual meal.

Several legislators appeared to favor admission of a bill to repeal the 5 per cent tax on meals costing $1 or more, although many of the General Court members insisted that repeal was not necessary, and that clarification was all that was needed.

Representative Harry Kalus (D), Boston, insisted the 5 per cent tax bill is clear and that the intent of the Legislature was a tax on individual meals costing $1 or more, and not upon the aggregate of meal checks.

Commissioner Long's ruling that the tax should be figured on the aggregate of checks paid by one person is "wrong in law and wrong in principle, and in violation of the Legislature's intent," Representative Kalus asserted. He intimated that the Commissioner's ruling was made to make good his estimate that tax would produce $2,500,000 revenue, although the Governor had insisted approximately $800,000 would be realized.

Mr. Sherrard appealed for clarification of the entire meal tax law, saying that it has resulted in double taxation.

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Temple Ohabei Shalom Dinner

Representatives of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths pleaded for greater tolerance at the ninth annual Good-Will Dinner Meeting of the Brotherhood of Temple Ohabei Shalom last night. Left to right: John P. Higgins, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court; Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams, of Temple Ohabei Shalom; Prof. Albert A. Schaefer, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and Ralph O. Frank, President of the Brotherhood.

State Acts to Run Down Tire Bootleggers

Massachusetts today stripped the veil from an underground bootleg tire market as rising clamor in more than one New England state demanded action to curb illegal sales.

New tires can be purchased, it was freely being said, by "those who know the right people" at prices hovering about $20.

A joint Federal-State force of 100 men is today scouring "every portion" of Massachusetts for evidence of back alley sales, Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, disclosed.

"We feel certain there is bootlegging going on, although as yet we have no positive evidence," Mr. Joyce said.

Meanwhile, in a parallel, if less spectacular, effort to conserve rubber, four Greater Boston milk dealers joined a state-wide move toward every-other-day deliveries.

The concerns, handling an estimated 75 per cent of the milk business, are H. P. Hood and Sons, Whiting Milk Co., Herlihy Bros., Inc., and White Bros.

On Feb. 1, these four concerns will begin transforming their daily milk routes to every-other-day routes, they advised the Greater Boston Milk Dealers Association today.

Slightly Melodramatic Flavor

Tire bootlegging brought to Massachusetts scenes which might have been taken from the pages of a melodramatic dime novel or from the sixth installment of a penny movie thriller. Shabbily dressed men approached prospective customers with the message that if they put money in a certain place, they would find their tires at another place at some specified time.

In Rhode Island, Representative Joseph Mills (R) of Warwick charged that bootleg tires are being sold "from basements and backdoor alleys" and that "anyone who knows the right people can get tires in this State."

Mr. Joyce said his Massachusets office had received 10 complaints regarding violations of the Federal tire rationing order, and added that he was carefully tracking down all statements such as "I know where I can get tires if I need them."

Appeal to Citizens

Federal men are directing their attention, he said, toward tire dealers' inventories which were demanded from all shops in the State when the freezing order went into effect. Unexplained stock deficiencies will arouse "our avid curiosity," he remarked.

Mr. Joyce added that it was planned to keep Federal investigatory staffs "permanently" in the State.

Representatives of 5,000 milk companies throughout Massachusetts voted yesterday at a Boston meeting to introduce the alternate day delivery system beginning not later than Feb. 8. The meeting was held under the auspices of the State Milk Control Board.

Small dealers of Greater Boston, numbering nearly 400, were led in opposition to the scheme by John Ford, Secretary-Business Manager of the Dealers' Association and President of Shawmut Dairy, Inc.

Mr. Ford suggested as an alternative that Boston be divided into areas and that each area be allocated to a different milk company. He said this could be accomplished in such a way that the volume of business now done by milk concerns would remain substantially the same.

"In war time, we should lay aside petty jealousies and competition, and do what is best for the nation," Mr. Ford declared.

A spokesman for the State Milk Control Board said today that perhaps 25 per cent of the Massachusetts dealers have already begun making deliveries on alternate days. He predicted that "practically all" would be doing so by the first of next month.

Advocates Of 3 Faiths Ask Tolerance

Religious tolerance and interdenominational good will were stressed by spokesmen of two generations—embracing the Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic faiths—at the ninth annual good-will dinner of the Brotherhood of Temple Ohebei Shalom in Brookline last night.

Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams of the Temple declared that victory is not enough in the present world conflict. "We need the force of an idea—an idea that will bring us not merely through the war but beyond it.

John P. Higgins, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, speaking as a Roman Catholic, cited seven prime requisites for postwar leadership—"Calmness, courage, truth, service, faith, tolerance, and character."

Prof. Albert A. Schaefer, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Law School, and Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, speaking as a Protestant, declared that "The three great cleavages in the world today result from division in race, religion, and opinion."

Head table guests also included:

A. C. Ratchesky, former Minister to Czechoslovakia; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert P. Barry, Director of the (Roman) Catholic Charitable Bureau; Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner of Boston; Allan Forbes, Chairman of Greater Boston Chinese Relief; Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney, Norfolk County; James F. Reynolds, Justice, Probate Court, Norfolk County; Harold P. Williams, of the Massachusetts Superior Court; Paul M. Goddard, Mayor of Newton; Victor A. Friend, Chairman Massachusetts Committee, Conference of Christians and Jews; Samuel H. Wragg, Sheriff Norfolk County; the Rev. William R. Leslie, St. Mark's Methodist Church; the Rev. Frederic C. Lawrence, St. Paul's Rectory; the Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay, Brookline Baptist Church; Wilfred H. Ringer, Headmaster, Brookline High School; Ernest R. Caverly, Superintendent of the Brookline Schools; Alexander Brin, Editor of the Jewish Advocate, and Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor, The Christian Science Monitor.

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Sugar Supplies Enlarged Under New Regulations

Modification of sugar restrictions so as to make available a larger supply for the consumer were announced today by Donald T. Hood, District Manager of the Priorities Field Service in Boston.

Commercial users will now be permitted to receive a generous percentage of the amount purchased during the corresponding month in 1941. The previous regulation of Dec. 13, 1941, limited dealers to purchases made in the corresponding month in 1940, a year in which sugar consumption was somewhat below that of last year.

February's quota, Mr. Hood stated, will be 80 per cent of the amount of sugar contracted for in February, 1941.

The new regulations have also released sugar for immediate delivery to enable wholesalers to take care of demands, said Mr. Hood. Amounts actually deliverable, however, Mr. Hood pointed out, will still be determined by the supplies held by refiners. This was interpreted to mean that no guarantee could be given for immediate delivery of the full quotas to purchasers.

Life Sentence for Woodward

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today commuted to life imprisonment the capital punishment sentence of Raymond L. Woodward, Jr., 16-year-old Reading youth, for the slaying of Constance Shipp, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

In submitting his recommendation, Governor Saltonstall told the Council, "This commutation is granted on condition 'that he be permanently confined to the State Prison and never transferred to any institution in which there is a substantial risk of escape,'" as recommended in the report of Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

The Chief Executive said he had directed the Attorney General to place duplicate sets of reports made to him in the various state offices, such as State Prison and the State Department of Correction, as also proposed by the Attorney General.

Mr. Bushnell had advised such safeguards so that no future Governor would grant a pardon.

The Governor added that he had decided on commutation after careful study of a report received from the Parole Board, the District Attorney of Middlesex County, the Commissioner of Correction, and the Attorney General, all of whom recommended such action.

The Executive Council referred the question to its Committee on Pardons for study.

Woodward was originally scheduled to be executed the week of Jan. 25, but was granted a respite to Feb. 22.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"What Kind of a New World Order?" will be the subject of a symposium sponsored by the International Relations Council of the Community Church. The speakers will be Dr. Sarah Wambaugh, a director of the League of Nations Association. A supper at 6:30 p. m. will be held prior to the meeting at 7:30. At 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill.

Approved methods of extinguishing incendiary bombs will be explained by Capt. Dorothy Downs of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps in an address before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation forum. A concert by the Somerville WPA band and a dramatic sketch entitled "Even Exchange" will complete the entertainment half of this public meeting. At the North End Evening Center in the Michelangelo School, Charter Street, at 7:30 p. m.

Defense lectures, the subjects of which will be "Home Shelters," by Malcolm G. Fillmore, and "Blackouts," by Harold W. Poole, chairman of the Melrose Committee on Public Safety. These lectures complete the series on home defense talks arranged by the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club. At Corinthian Hall, 523 Franklin Street, Melrose Highlands, at 8 p. m.

The Inglis lecture in Secondary Education will be delivered by Floyd W. Reeves, Professor of Administration at the University of Chicago and Director of the American Youth Commission. "Education for Today and Tomorrow" will be the subject of Mr. Reeves' talk. At the Fogg Lecture Room, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Organ recital by Joseph Bonnet, French organist, in the Church of the Advent, Brimmer Street. This recital is being presented by the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Guild of Organists and is one of many events undertaken by the Chapter each season. Open free to the public at 8:15 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Italian Primitives" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Boston Debut recital series presents a violin and piano duo at the Gardner Museum. Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. The public is invited to attend at 2:45 p. m.

"Analysis of the Migration of Birds and Other Animals," by Donald R. Griffin, M. A. This is a Lowell Institute lecture and is the second of six illustrated talks. At the Boston Public Library, 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 2

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | SNOW | WARMER | COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain or snow this afternoon and early tonight, ending late tonight; colder tonight; increasing winds, becoming moderate to fresh.

Maine: Occasional light snow along the coast this afternoon and tonight, ending extreme southwest portion late tonight, colder tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Occasional light snow in the interior this afternoon, ending tonight; occasional rain or snow along the coast this afternoon, changing to snow and ending tonight, colder tonight; moderate to fresh winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional light rain or snow this afternoon, ending tonight, colder tonight; moderate to fresh winds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	47	30	Kansas City	50	25
Bangor	..	30	Mpls.-St. Paul	34	24
Boston	44	35	Nantucket	36	32
Buffalo	34	29	New Haven	40	32
Burlington	34	19	New Orleans	62	50
Chicago	37	33	New York	44	36
Cincinnati	51	36	Philadelphia	40	35
Concord, N. H	41	29	Portland, Me.	40	24
Hartford	44	30	St. Louis	41	31
Hatteras	65	53	Washington	41	35
Jacksonville	76	53			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:47 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Thursday, 9:03 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:21 p. m.

Tire Shortage Hits Goodwin

Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today found himself without an official automobile—because of the tire shortage, the Associated Press reported.

Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, revealed that 155 of the Public Works Departments's 285 motor vehicles had been placed in dead storage in order to save tires, and that among those put away were his own car, Mr. Goodwin's, and that of Richard K. Hale, State Director of Waterways.

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Fifteen or twenty years ago, in a small town far from New England, a young man went to his friend and banker for advice. He had been offered a job up here in New England. Should he leave old friends, surroundings worn comfortable by the years, all the sweet security of familiar things, and take up a new life in a strange, and reputedly indifferent, part of the nation?

"New England people stand up," the banker answered.

He said a lot more things favorable to us here but, through all the years, the one part of his story that we remember best is the phrase, *"New England people stand up."*

We at Pepperell want to publish that story over our name because we are extremely proud to be, first and foremost, a New England organization, and one that has "stood up" since 1844.

What is more, you New England people have been our *best customers,* and we are proud of your trust in our merchandise. We haven't got as much to sell now because a large part of our production goes to the armed forces but we have the feeling, like the young man's banker back home, that we can count on you to be our customers again in less restricted days.

If New England people stand up, we think it's because of simple faiths in fundamental things . . . family, home, love, friendship, pride in their work . .

Now we New Englanders have something bigger than home and business . . . something as big as *all* the things we've ever fought for put together . . . to stand up to with every ounce of strength, every dollar, every hair-line of skill.

So this is to let you know that your neighbors and friends . . . many thousands of us in Pepperell's New England mills alone . . . are working day and night, to do our first-place job of meeting the emergency . . and to keep you proud of us as New Englanders . .

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Pepperell Twill — for Army shirts.
Pepperell Canton Flannels — for bandages, and for munitions plants.
Pepperell Marquisettes — for mosquito head nets.
Pepperell Herringbone Twill — for Army fatigue uniforms, and mechanized division uniforms.
Pepperell Shoe Linings — for the sturdy shoes of our armed forces.
Pepperell Abrasive Cloths — for use in the manufacture of precision machinery and instruments.
Pepperell Table Felts — for use in Army laundries.

Auto Industry and the War: Much of Criticism Held Unjust

Converting automobile factories into the production of tanks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, and other war materials, has developed a problem which the manufacturers feel is not understood by the public. A study of the situation has been made for The Christian Science Monitor, the results of which will appear in a series of articles, of which the fifth follows:

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 28 — With the pledge of 2,000 automobile manufacturers and executives to convert the auto industry to full war production and to support the Government "to the limit," the question of whether the industry could have been converted sooner to the arms program becomes academic.

At the recent meeting of the new Automotive Council for War Production, Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, closed a brief but very earnest and pointed address with this plea:

"Gentlemen, I propose that you rise to your feet and join me in pledging to Mr. Ernest Kanzler and the Government he represents that we as fellow workers in this, the greatest industry in the world, will join forces and back him to the utmost limit."

Ernest Kanzler is the chief of the Automotive Branch of the new War Production Board, sent to Detroit to help the industry achieve all-out war production following the Government restriction on all passenger car production after Feb. 1.

More Than Co-operation

Hardly had Mr. Hoffman uttered the final words than the 2,000 executives of the nation's automobile industry in the Masonic Temple Auditorium rose to their feet as a man and with prolonged applause offered Mr. Kanzler and the Government he represents the pledge Mr. Hoffman had asked.

That is a picture of the automobile industry today, as it sets out on its own program for a more complete conversion of its facilities from production of pleasure cars to productions of tanks and guns and planes.

Behind this picture, though, is another, the picture of the sometimes painful experiences leading up to it over the past two or three years. In this series we have sought to give a statement of the industry's own claims, and its answers to charges against it from labor and Government and other sources, charges that it had unnecessarily delayed in converting to war production.

The motor makers, like so many of the rest of us, have not been at all times as fully awake to the deep significance of the crisis as they might have been. There has been some isolationist feeling, and some isolationist talk. Conservative traditions have been perhaps reflected in conservative ways of acting upon the impulses generated by the progressive development of the crisis. There has not been, however, insofar as this observer can learn in fairly comprehensive study, much if any of the "America First" sort of thinking or acting here. There has been no obstructionism, only perhaps a little deliberation at times in reacting to the circumstances.

At the beginning there was the possible, but also unmeasurable and probably insignificant, influence of a rather natural reaction within the industry to a hostile administration. Business and the New Deal just haven't got along too well together.

'Profiteer' Charges Recalled

Then there was the fact that industry hadn't forgotten the cries of "profiteer" hurled at it during and after the last war.

The very strong desire to avoid in the early stages of the war production program, overbuilding, thus inviting the sort of collapse which followed the last war period, was also undoubtedly present.

Of course strikes and other labor troubles have impeded the war production program. Just how much blame for this should be laid at the door of industrial management itself is a matter of controversy.

Then there's the matter of conservation of materials. Whether the failure to effect a plan for greater conservation, less use, for instance, of bright work on the new cars, was due to the industry's inability under the monopoly laws to get together and work out an agreement, or lack of sufficient direction and authority in Washington, is another controversial point.

Probably one of the big failings of the auto industry through this whole thing, however, has been its failure to tell effectively its story to an anxious and waiting public.

The automobile industry has made mistakes, it has been short-sighted along with the rest of us, and perhaps slow in the sense of being conservative. It has shared shortcomings with labor, with Government, and with the public, though on the basis of the facts gathered and presented in this series it would appear that much of the hostile comment aimed at the industry has been unwarranted.

The fact remains, though, that today the industry has pledged its every effort and resource to the war production program. Pearl Harbor is remembered in Detroit and South Bend, and Lansing and Flint and Pontiac, just as it is in Boston and San Francisco and Dallas and Chicago.

Soldiers Get Chance to Attend Church

U. S. Army Signal Corps

Typical Chapel at Army Posts

There will be 555 of these chapels when all are completed. They will be uniform and adapted for use by Protestant Ministers, Jewish Rabbis and Roman Catholic Priests, with pews for 400 men.

Army Chapels Attract Many

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Completion of the first chapels in Army posts is stimulating soldier attendance at religious services, W. R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, reports.

Each Sunday sees the dedication of a new group of the 555 uniform chapels for which the Army is spending more than $12,000,000.

The simple dignity of the white frame buildings, resembling the typical American small-town church, and the soothing tones of the electric organ with which each is equipped are reported to be among the chief attractions in letters received from chaplains from coast to coast.

Army chaplains estimate that roughly 15 per cent of the men in the camps would attend church services no matter where they are held; 15 per cent probably would never go. The remaining 70 per cent will go when they are "exposed." Appearance of the 555 spired chapels on the camp scene has already had the effect of being a reminder to this group.

Each chapel has room for 400 men in its oak pews. Sunlight streams in through gold-colored glass in the windows. Music comes from an organ in the balcony. Pulpits are constructed and furnished so they can be used interchangeably by Protestant ministers, Jewish rabbis and Roman Catholic priests.

One pulpit Bible is being donated to each chapel by the American Bible Society. Other equipment will be furnished by the Army or donated by congregations in the camp area.

Postservice Fund Planned at Iowa

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 28 (AP)—University of Iowa students are planning financial help for campus colleagues who want to return to their studies after serving in the nation's armed forces.

James Forrest of Paola, Kan., Student Central Committee member, announced Jan. 24 that voluntary weekly contributions from the student body will be accepted for the duration of the war to be invested in defense bonds and given those returning from service.

Gifts may not exceed $2000, he explained, and will be based on the student soldier's worthiness and need.

The plan is to go into operation immediately under the administration of the University's Committee on Student Aid.

The idea originated with Francis Weaver of Mason City, Iowa, Law College freshman. He took it to student leaders who formed the Student Central Committee and enlisted the University Administration's support.

House Adopts Woman's Protest Of Expensive Naval Launchings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — If Helen of Troy could launch 1,000 ships without a diamond bracelet, our American women can do as well.

Thus argued Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois yesterday when she persuaded the House to pass an amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill providing that none of its billions "shall be used directly or indirectly to compensate, reimburse, or pay any individual for christening or celebrating at the christening of any vessel constructed in whole or in part by the expenditure of any part of the funds herein appropriated."

She told the House it was damaging to the morale of the American people to read about elaborate ship launchings with costly food, special trains, and jewelry for the sponsor.

While the entertainment bill at launchings is ostensibly paid by the shipbuilder, it is generally passed along to the Government in higher contract prices.

Miss Sumner's amendment does not mean that expensive navy launchings will necessarily be dispensed with, but the Government will no longer pay for them indirectly.

"This is the kind of extravagance that drags the Ship of State into deep water," Miss Sumner observed.

The Maritime Commission recently ordered formal launching ceremonies for its new merchant ships to be discontinued to save time and money.

The Society of Sponsors, made up of women who have launched naval vessels now has about 400 members. Its dues go for tuition at the Naval Academy for deceased officers' sons.

No Sabotage In Plane Crash

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (AP)—Neither sabotage nor mechanical difficulty caused the Transcontinental Western Air Transport crash which killed Actress Carole Lombard, 15 ferry pilots and six other persons, reports Representative Jack Nichols (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of a House committee to investigate air accidents.

Representative Nichols, in a preliminary report issued early today, stated that Capt. Wayne Williams, pilot of the plane, was discharged by TWA eight years ago for insubordination, but was reinstated quickly by order of the National Labor Relations Board.

Representative Nichols did not announce any conclusions drawn from the inquiry which he and Representative Carl Hinshaw (R) of California began in Las Vegas, Nev., nearly a week ago and concluded here last midnight. He said a formal report, incorporating "every finding and conclusion arrived at by the committee," and its recommendations, would be submitted to the House "in due course."

The plane crashed into Table Mountain, 40 miles southwest of Las Vegas, the night of Jan. 16. All aboard were killed.

The committee's preliminary report declared untrue the conclusions of a witness who said the liner behaved just prior to striking the mountain near Las Vegas as if there were a fight in the cockpit.

Spectacular Rescue By N. Y. Messenger

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Joseph Dunwald, messenger, shot one glance at an approaching subway train and another at a man who had fallen from the platform into its path yesterday, and then leaped.

Women screamed as two cars passed the spot before the train halted.

Then, from under the platform came Joseph's voice. He had pulled the man, Joseph Lennon, a post office guard, to safety.

The boy, uninjured, was concerned over what his boss would say because he was late.

Said the boss:

"We're so proud of the kid that we've got a $25 check waiting for him."

Lennon was injured.

Maestri Leads Long Machine In Comeback

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28 (AP)—The once riddled Huey P. Long political machine in Louisiana fought its way back to power in New Orleans yesterday with a sweeping re-election victory for Mayor Robert S. Maestri, former Long lieutenant.

The clearcut majority given Mayor Maestri by the city's Democrats challenged Gov. Sam. H. Jones, chosen just two years ago on a "reform" platform. Governor Jones' administration has been seriously crippled by political sniping at laws he sponsored, many of which have been found unconstitutional.

Governor Jones had entered the city campaign to speak against "dictatorship" and urged the voters to unseat Mayor Maestri, who is serving out his sixth year in the office he won in 1936.

Swept back into office with Mayor Maestri was his entire city ticket of Commission Council, judicial and other officials.

The victory was a triumph for the all-powerful old regular Democratic organization in the city and for former Gov. James A. Noe, once Huey Long intimate, who broke with the machine in 1936. In 1940, Mr. Noe threw his support to Mr. Jones, after being defeated in the first primary for Governor, to help elect the Chief Executive over Earl K. Long, Huey's brother, who was backed by Mr. Maestri.

The Jones-Noe combination broke down some months ago with Mr. Noe denouncing Governor Jones in the current campaign.

The complete unofficial vote from the city's 262 precincts gave Mayor Maestri 75,653 votes to 49,623 for Herve Racivitch, around whom the Jones forces rallied. Shirley Wimberly polled 10,914 votes and John T. Knoop 789.

Voters used polling machines for the first time, and the election was noteworthy for its lack of violence.

Eastern Idaho Getting 44 Moved CCC Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POCATELLO, Idaho—This "gate city" of eastern Idaho will become headquarters for 44 Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Utah, Idaho, eastern Nevada, southern Oregon, and western Wyoming Jan. 31 when the Utah headquarters personnel from Fort Douglas will be transferred here.

That move was necessitated by transferring headquarters of the Ninth Corps area from San Francisco to Salt Lake City. All available buildings and facilities at Fort Douglas are needed to house the Ninth Corps staff.

Commander Ralph Hall will be transferred from Fort Douglas to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where he will have charge of all northwestern CCC camps. The 44 combined camps in the enlarged Pocatello district will be in charge of Lieut. Col. Hugh C. Dorien who previously supervised the 21 camps in this territory.

A total of 236 CCC companies within the Ninth Corps area, having about 25,000 men, will all be available for military defense work, for which assignments will be made from Washington, D. C.

Many Knitters Will Not Knit As Restriction Goes on Yarn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Women knitters in the future will be able to get yarn only from well-constituted relief agencies from which commanding officers of the Army and Navy have ordered garments.

This is the "official position" arrived at by R. R. Guthrie, Chief of the War Production Board's Textile Branch in the face of a threatened wave of hand-knitting that might have drawn dangerously on the nation's shortened wool supplies.

After present stores of yarn are exhausted there will be no more knitting for Britain, which has as much or more wool as the United States, Mr. Guthrie indicated.

Interruption of wool imports from Australia and New Zealand plus the difficulties of shipping from other wool-producing nations have made drastic curtailment of wool use in the United States imperative.

Half Wool, Half Filler

Non-military textile manufacturers have already received orders to use as much "filler" as they do wool in the future.

Knitting yarn, generally 100 per cent wool, will be considered a luxury as the war wears on.

The War Production Board has already set up a yarn priority system with the Red Cross. Mr. Guthrie indicated that other "well-constituted" relief agencies would also be given yarn if they comply with the same rules.

When a commanding officer desires additional clothing for his men—sweaters, socks, mufflers, helmets, or mittens—he will apply to the Red Cross or one of the other agencies with priorities from the War Production Board. The agency will arrange for the garments to be knitted.

Armed Forces Agree

Mr. Guthrie said today that he had no desire to bar any organized agency from knitting, but indicated that no new ones would get yarn priorities.

Army and Navy chiefs are agreeable to Mr. Guthrie's ruling. As a general rule they prefer to have wool go into uniforms rather than hand-knitted sweaters, though they agree that hand-knitting has a certain morale value not only to the women who do it but to the men who receive it.

Sweaters they order will be made of khaki or Navy blue and will go chiefly to men stationed in the Far North or to men living outdoors.

The Red Cross has already knitted 132,000 garments for the armed services and has orders for 100,000 in chapters now. Approximately 500,000 have been made by chapters and turned over directly to camps in their vicinity.

The new orders will mean that inexperienced knitters will not be allowed to use yarn and every scrap will be salvaged.

Jokes rife in the last war and now being revived about the handiwork of amateur knitters will become relics of the past.

Frostless Bermuda

Frost is unknown in Bermuda and vegetation remains green throughout the year, the Department of Comerce says.

ANNIVERSARY CARDS
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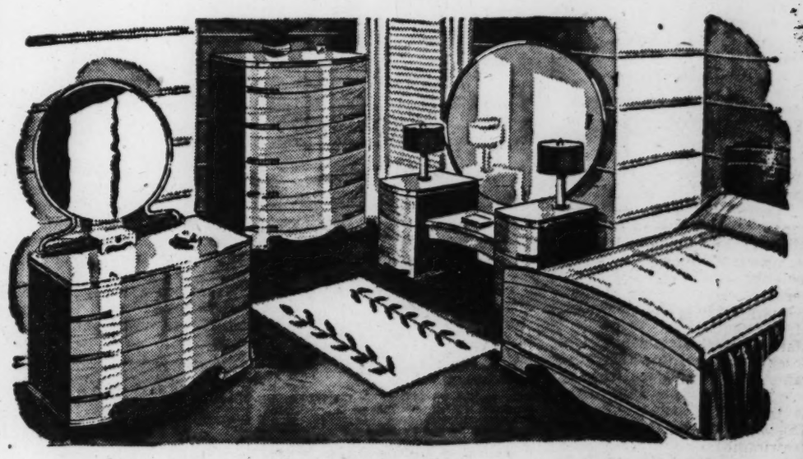
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Expert Sees Lack of Milk In North Atlantic States

"Approximately one-third of the non-relief families in the North Atlantic States are receiving less milk than is adequate to proper nutrition," said Miss Ruth W. Ayers, President of the New York State League of Women Voters, speaking at an open forum sponsored by the Boston League yesterday.

Miss Ayers speaks with authority, having been economic adviser of the Mayor's Milk Committee in New York, and New York City Director of the Urban Study of Consumer Purchases under the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sharing the platform with Miss Ayers was Prof. John D. Black, of the Department of Economics at Harvard University, who spoke chiefly on price control and said that if President Roosevelt did not veto the present bill, which passed in the Senate yesterday and was sent to the House today, he would be going back on his own ideas of proper price control legislation as stated in several of his public speeches.

The Cost of Living

The subject of the forum was 'The Consumer and the Cost of Living in Total Defense." Miss Ayers asserted that "Milk is a democratic problem, which relates not only to the supply, but to uneconomic methods of delivery, and the rigidities which prevent savings, when they are made, from being passed on to the consumer."

Miss Ayers suggested that consumers consider group-purchasing methods, which by insuring a market to the distributor, result in consumer savings.

Sometimes evaporated milk would give the consumer more value for his money and he should find out about this. New methods of evaporation have been perfected which produce a canned milk of such high quality that it even tastes like whole milk, Miss Ayers said. The consumer should learn whether it is available in his locality and if not, why not.

Health regulations with regard to milk should be employed for purposes of health alone, Miss Ayers said. The consumer should inquire whether these regulations are also being used as a method of economic control, she said, and whether or not the consumer of fluid milk is having to pay too much of the overhead-cost of milk used in non-fluid forms.

Price Control Called Vital

All these factors enter into the problem, Miss Ayers said, and thus the milk problem is "a problem for joint settlement by all the groups interested, including the consumer."

Professor Black predicted inflation and wholesale rationing before long. Adequate price control, he believes, would solve the problem which neither heavy taxation nor increased private savings alone would do. Canada, he said, tried to get along without price control and recently found that it could not.

He used the term "inflation gap" which he explained as being the gap between the total sum paid now for consumer goods and the national income as of July 1. This gap, according to Prof. Black, will amount to $10,000,000. If we have no heavier tax program than now and no better price control, he said, this will obviously mean great inflation in the field of consumer goods.

He urged that private organizations like the League of Women Voters throw their whole weight of influence into some plan of inflation prevention. "Somebody has got to lick the farm bloc to save the country," Professor Black declared. He blamed Leon Henderson and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard for having "given in to the farm bloc consistently all along the line."

© Bachrach

Miss Ruth W. Ayers

President of the New York League of Women Voters, who spoke at the open forum held Tuesday afternoon in Perkins Hall, Boston, on the subject "The Consumer and the Cost of Living in Total Defense."

Flower Show 'V' to Hold 20,000 Roses

A mammoth "V," built of 20,000 roses, will be featured in the seventy-first annual New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The show will be held in Mechanics Building, from March 16 through March 21. While the show will have the usual spectacular features —163 gardens—it is being changed this year to meet the needs of the nation. There will be many practical demonstrations, designed to help the victory gardeners.

"The Great Smokies brought to Boston" is the name of the largest exhibit, which will occupy the stage in Victory Hall. This will be a reproduction of June in the Carolina mountains, with a great mass of rhododendrons in full bloom, hundreds of wild native flowers, tumbling streams and all the details that make the southern mountains so glorious in early summer.

The other end of Victory Hall will have an old-world lily garden, with more than 100 varieties of lilies. This will be the largest garden of its kind ever built indoors. Between these two large displays, and surrounded by other gardens, will be the Wishing Well for Victory.

Many gardens will fill the other halls and the three floors of the show, bringing full-flowered spring to New England in mid-March. This year there will be a large series of educational plantings. In response to thousands of requests last year, the garden-club section will include a whole series of backyard gardens. These will include many ideas that anyone can use in a small city backyard.

Another helpful section will be the Victory Garden Section. This will consist of vegetable gardens; and, under the guidance of experts, there will be continuous demonstrations of various garden activities. Another free service will be tests of anyone's garden soil.

Throughout the show, however, beauty will be emphasized, declares Edwin S. Webster, president of the society. "This Victory Flower Show," he said, "is being planned not alone to provide inspiration and instruction for amateur gardeners but to give to everyone a multitude of flowers massed into an oasis of beauty in a war-torn world. This year above all others, America needs the beauty of gardens."

Agreement in N. H. to Settle Labor Strife in 28-Day Period

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28—The no-strike no-lockout agreement reached in New Hampshire between industry and labor provides that during the term of the war any matter that is submitted to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will be cleaned up in 28 days. The agreement has been reached and signed by representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association. The agreement provides the method by which differences between industry and labor will be settled without the curtailment of production. Disputes that cannot be settled otherwise will be submitted to either the State or Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The State Board will have 21 days for scheduling and conducting hearings and seven days more in which to issue its decision. The limiting of the time for handling such cases gets around the complaint of labor that when it agrees to arbitration that it does not know how long the process will take.

Dartmouth Speedup

Approximately 77 per cent of the Dartmouth College students in the three lower classes desire to speed up their college work by attending Dartmouth's recently announced summer term. The sentiments of the students was obtained through a canvass of undergraduate plans and opinion. About two-fifths of the 1,203 men in the interested group are reasonably certain that they will attend the 15 weeks' terms starting May 25. The remainder have financial problems and other questions to settle first. No action has been taken by the college that will affect the normal entrance of the next freshman class at the start of the fall term, officials point out. The admissions office discloses that the application list is maintaining itself at the normal level of three to four times as many men as will be selected for the next entering class.

Big Lumber Year Seen

A new record of 274 sawmills were registered with the New Hampshire Forestry and Recreational Department during 1941 and officials of that department expect that 1942 will be another big year for the lumber industry in the State. Sawmills now come under the regulations established by the State Legislature last year. All portable and stationary sawmills are required to register. The rules provide for spark arresters for steam operated mills, incinerators for mills that burn waste, fire fighting equipment approved by the State forester, precautionary methods for the storing of slash, sawdust, gasoline, fuel oil, and other combustibles.

Special Crafts Work

Sixty students have signed up for special crafts work at the University of New Hampshire. The students will ply their crafts in a cottage maintained for that purpose by the home economics department. Fifteen crafts, including leatherwork, rug weaving, wood carving, block printing, and stenciling are offered for academic credit to those interested. There are no regular classes in crafts. Instead, the students put in whatever free time they can. Miss Irma G. Bowen, assistant professor of home economics, is in charge of the craft activities.

Ybarra Talks to Lynn Women On Latin American Relations

"If the Nazi Fifth Column in Latin America is as strong and as well organized as we have heard it was, why haven't they acted?" said T. R. Ybarra in answer to a question asked him following his talk before the Lynn Woman's Club yesterday on "The Human Element in Latin American Relations."

"I don't think it has attained anything like the proportions it has been reported to have," he added, though he went on to warn that the large German populations in many of the South American republics do constitute a potential menace, a nucleus for Axis infiltration, if after the war the Axis powers are left in any position to stage a comeback in Latin America.

"In that case," he said, "we must exert ourselves vigorously down there, no matter what anybody thinks of the methods we may choose to adopt."

Mr. Ybarra, who is the son of a Bostonian mother and a Venezuelan father, and the author of "Young Man of Caracas," urged that in our business dealings with Latin America we "think less of making profits and more of making friends." This, he said, was merely taking the long view and was as much to our self-interest as it was to the interest of Latin America.

In answer to a question from the floor as to whether we should buy Latin American products at the expense of our own output of the same things, such as beef and wheat and oil, Mr. Ybarra said, "We pay for guns and planes and tanks in time of war, don't we? We do not count the cost, because we look on it as a necessity. We should look on future good relations with Latin America in the same way."

He said that there was "a rising tide of pro-Americanism" in Latin America, where even among men of German birth and extraction there is an instinctive resentment of dictatorships, and he reiterated several times that it is to our best interests that we foster this growing friendship in every way at our command.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Fred V. Hart, President; and as special guests, the members of the Pan American Club of Lynn Classical High School were present. This is a group of 30 young people —sometimes they have numbered twice as many—who carry on a serious study of Latin America outside their school hours, under the direction of Miss Marion O'Keefe, a teacher at the High School.

Charity Club Plans Musicale

The Woman's Charity Club plans a musicale and tea tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Hotel Lenox, with soprano and baritone solos and dramatic readings.

Mrs. William Moody, President of the Past Trustees, is in charge of arrangements and is being assisted by Miss Maude Abbott, chairman of tickets, and Mrs. Edward Martin, chairman of ushers.

The musicale will be under the direction of Mrs. Eugene Webster, while the tea following the program is in charge of Mrs. Willard C. Tilson. Members of the Hospital Service Unit and Past Presidents will assist as pourers.

Women Hear Talk on National Cathedral

Former United States Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania, this afternoon addressed a gathering at the home of Mrs. Edward A. Taft, 10 Walnut Street, and showed a motion picture, "Building of a Cathedral." The film, accompanied by his lecture, traced the history of the construction of the National Cathedral (Episcopal) in Washington, D. C., a project in which the women members of the National Cathedral Association have had an important part.

The meeting this afternoon was under the sponsorship of Mrs. Allan Forbes, Regent of the Massachusetts Committee of the Association, and women serving with her.

Mrs. Forbes, who succeeded Mrs. Frederick S. Converse as Massachusetts Regent in 1936, also accepted the chairmanship of a campaign to raise funds for the completion of the Women's Porch at the north side of the edifice. This was so designated because all contributions for it were raised by the women. More than $50,000 had been contributed by 1932 but the gifts lagged after the depression. Then Mrs. William Proctor, an aunt of Miss Mary E. Johnson, of Ohio, who is now national chairman of the Women's Committee, offered to match contributions dollar for dollar. Under Mrs. Forbes' chairmanship a campaign was instituted and about $24,000 was raised.

This with Mrs. Proctor's gift and the sum already on hand amounted to $92,000, a check for which was formally presented to Bishop James E. Freeman last spring by Mrs. Forbes at the time of the meeting of the Association in Washington. She also wrote every contributor throughout the country a personal letter of thanks.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Allan Forbes

Massachusetts Regent of the National Cathedral Association, and chairman of the committee which sponsored the meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edward A. Taft, 10 Walnut Street, where a film "Building of a Cathedral" was presented.

The Women's Porch is now completed and will be dedicated, free of debt, on May 14. This has added significance, Mrs. Forbes believes, in an era when, in the aggressor countries, the work of women is being pushed into the discard together with Christianity. Bishop Freeman, when he accepted the check, said that no body of women had ever before contributed so much to a cathedral.

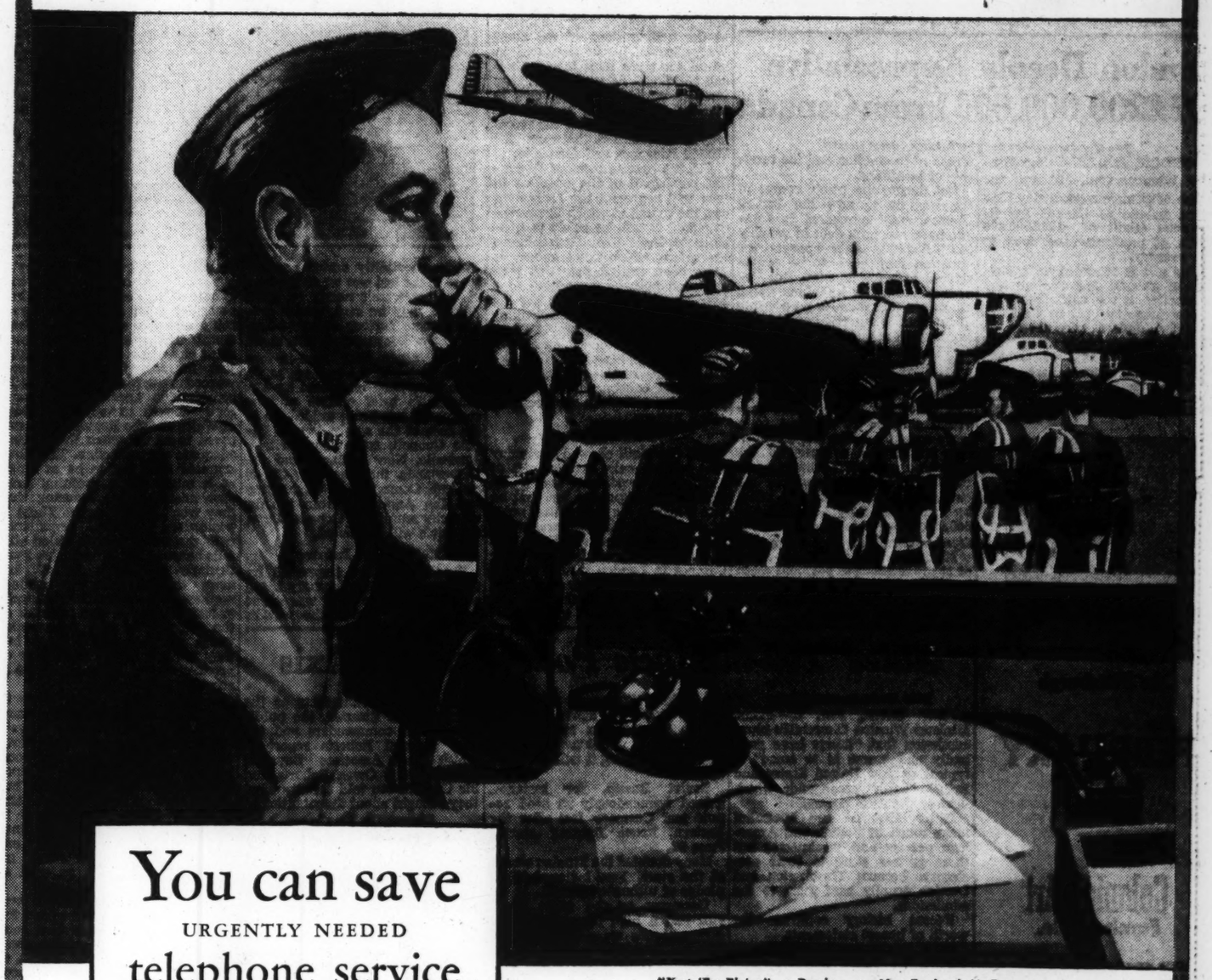
Mrs. William Scholfield, who recently was succeeded by Mrs. Robert Manning as New Hampshire Regent of the Association, and Mrs. G. Maurice Congdon, Rhode Island Regent, were among those who co-operated most actively with Mrs. Forbes in the project. The goal of the Association is now a membership of 20,000, to continue the building of the edifice during the war period as a testimony of faith in Christian principles.

Members of the Massachusetts Women's Committee serving with Mrs. Forbes include Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Mrs. George Peabody Gardner, Mrs. Guido Perera, Mrs. Agustus Thorndike, Jr., Miss Ellen Todd, Mrs. George E. Warren, Mrs. Rudolph Weld and Mrs. Philip H. Rhinelander.

Shoe Workers Get Rise

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—A 5 per cent pay increase for 1,100 shoe workers of the Wall Streeter and Gale Shoe Companies has been announced.

YOU can help



"Keep 'Em Flying"... Bombers at a New England Air Base

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3 When you give the number to the operator, please speak slowly and clearly.

LITTLE THINGS—these everyday mistakes in telephoning—but in New England they amount to a big difference now . . . 117,544 customer calling errors a day.

Each error holds up switchboards, cables, equipment and skilled personnel an average of 21 seconds. Twenty-one seconds once isn't anything, but 21 seconds 117,544 times amounts to 685 hours.

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Raw materials such as copper, zinc, aluminum, lead and rubber for switchboards, cables and other equipment are becoming more and more scarce.

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Britons Still Have Faith in Churchill; Prime Minister's Critics Back Him, Too

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Government was accused today of misleading the country with "childish inconsistency" and unfulfilled promises of security in the Pacific war area but, in almost the same breath, Prime Minister Churchill's critics in the House of Commons assured him the vote of confidence that he demands.

Starting the second day of debate over the Government's war leadership, launched yesterday with the Prime Minister's accounting to Parliament and the nation, Clement Attlee, his lieutenant in the House, formally proposed the vote of confidence.

Labor members decided by a large majority to support it, but there were signs that some might abstain and that a few might even vote against the Government. Liberals were reported also to have decided to support him.

British Reverses Cited

Any shred of doubt over the outcome was dispelled when Mr. Churchill's own Conservative Party announced after a meeting this afternoon that it supported him overwhelmingly. The vote is expected tomorrow, at the end of the three-day debate.

Sir John Wardlaw Milne, an influential Conservative who led the critics' attack, announced nevertheless that he also would vote confidence because an adverse vote "would be disaster."

He accused the Prime Minister of seeking the vote primarily for the sake of his assailed colleagues.

Looks to U. S.

As was foreseen, Britain's reverses in the battle for Singapore and the trend of the war in North Africa were two pivots of the attack, and prospective United States help was cited on the credit side of the Government's ledger.

"We are entitled to look to the United States for naval control in the Pacific," Sir John declared, "and I have no doubt that in the end we shall not be disappointed.

"It would be valueless to discuss Pearl Harbor.

"They, at least, had the excuse that they weren't at war.

"We were, and we were caught equally napping."

That the United States agreed at a time when it was attacked by a formidable enemy to pool its resources and let them be sent where they are most needed "will stand high among the great transactions of these days," said Henry Graham White, a Liberal.

Churchill's Son Looks for the Mote

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 28

Amid the voices raised in criticism against Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons today was one in his defense, that of his son, Randolph.

After listening to the long chorus of criticism of his father's war leadership, Randolph asked the House, "Although this might not be a very good Government, ought we not ask ourselves, is it a very good House of Commons?"

Young Churchill, a major in the Army, is on leave from the Middle East. He is a Conservative.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—Prime Minister Churchill has gained a renewed vote of confidence from the British people. This is evident today from the public and press reaction to the Premier's explanation of the war situation in Commons yesterday.

The people's representatives at Westminster have yet to vote formally in support of Mr. Churchill and his Government and until then they'll be largely occupied in focusing attention on the Government's individual faults. But political uncertainty which was threatening to become acute has eased markedly.

The man-in-the-street here thanks Mr. Churchill once again for the skill with which he puts the war's farflung fronts and numerous phases into perspective. The fresh facts the Prime Minister gave are generally felt to justify the major strategy of the Allied leaders even though such serious losses have been incurred in the Pacific and the high expectations in Libya (indorsed early in the campaign by Mr. Churchill himself) haven't been completely fulfilled.

Progress Toward Grand Plan

A further important factor in reassuring public opinion here is that Mr. Churchill has given new indication of progress toward effecting a grand strategy by the United Nations against the Axis. Ordinary folk and MP's too are more appreciative today both of the significance and of the complexity of the machinery now being evolved.

For instance, the decision to make room at once for Australian and New Zealand representatives at the deliberations of the inner War Cabinet in London and to afford the same facilities for Canada and South Africa if they desire them is particularly welcomed in view of the growing anxiety felt generally in Britain over the recent trend in relations between the United Kingdom and Australia.

But the precise form of Dominion participation, the question of who will represent the Dominions and the extent to which those representatives will be solely responsible to their own Governments are points which don't appear to have been settled yet. But they are seen here as suggestive of a new constitutional growth for the Commonwealth and as underlining the need for some form of Commonwealth Parliament as an exemplary stepping-stone, first toward closer Anglo-American governmental collaboration and ultimately toward a closer association of all nations.

Sees Political Unity

Mr. Churchill showed yesterday that he not only has the gift of seeing the world-wide war in its strategical perspective but that he also is able to see the political unity of the British Commonwealth in the right perspective. Each Dominion Minister sitting in a War Cabinet in London would, besides his direct responsibility to his own Parliament, be under the necessity of submitting himself to a collective responsibility which scarcely arose in the last war when the area of conflict wasn't nearly so wide. This, it may be said, surely presages some further stage of Imperial Parliamentary development.

Then again, the man-in-the-street here and the average M. P. alike have been impressed by Mr. Churchill's brief outline of how commands are being unified, as in the case of the newly formed Pacific Council, comprising Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands, the combined Chiefs of Staffs Committee in Washington and the Anglo-American boards, whereby munitions, ships, and raw materials will be pooled.

Mobilization Impresses

People here are impressed by the extent of the machinery being set up to ensure total war effort by three-quarters of the world's peoples against the Axis. They're even more impressed by the complexity of the issues involved. They recognize what a target this vast setup offers to critics. They don't doubt that mistakes have been made and will continue to be made, just as Mr. Churchill himself warned yesterday. There is still considerable uneasiness on some matters, such as why the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were exposed to attack when they hadn't adequate air protection. The Government isn't felt to be as quick as it might be in profiting from past mistakes and ensuring that they won't happen again. There is widespread public impatience with the fact that production still falls short of all it might be. Particularly needed, it is felt, are more drastic measures against sections of the community still apt to look after their own interests at the expense of the community. These elements aren't large but they are grit in the machinery of production and national morale is sensitive to them too.

A stranger here said to me in the train this morning, "The sums of public money going into private pockets through flaws in the Government contracting system don't look so large against the millions that the war is costing daily, but the thousands wasted here and there have become a scandal in the light of the precious shillings and even pence saved for the nation by old-age pensioners, all kinds of needy folk, as well as children."

That's the sort of basis for most of the criticism one hears from the general public. It leads to a good deal of condemnation of the members of Mr. Churchill's Cabinet, of the service chiefs and permanent officials.

Public Senses Warning

Mr. Churchill's attempt to take the full blame on his own shoulders yesterday certainly won't prevent either the M. P.'s or the public from continuing to take a very modest view of some of the Churchill's colleagues. The public recognizes that Mr. Churchill is too busy to be responsible for everything and wishes he could stiffen the Cabinet and delegate more of his responsibilities.

But folk are more inclined today to say "well if that's his choice of a Cabinet, I suppose he'd better be left to get on with the job." They sense too the warning in the Premier's speech yesterday when he confessed to feeling the weight of the war even more than in the summer of 1940.

The Times of London today describes Mr. Churchill's speech as "of a quality which has given him his commanding ascendancy in the people's confidence."

The rest of the national press either wholeheartedly votes the Prime Minister its confidence or considerably soft-pedals the criticism it has been aiming at him lately.

London Deeply Appreciative Of £200,000,000 From Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the House of Commons yesterday paid warm tribute to Canada for its generous credit of £200,000,000 worth of munitions and food to this country.

This gift is regarded with feelings of keenest appreciation and satisfaction, it was officially stated.

How long the present credit of a billion dollars will cover the British Government's purchases of materials of war in Canada is not exactly known here, since obviously much depends on the tempo of production and the progress of hostilities.

But during the whole course of the war up to now the British Government's purchases in Canada have run up a debt of roughly $5,000,000,000, so it appears the situation may have to be reconsidered in a few months. But Canadian authorities here have given assurance that there is no possible doubt that when the current billion dollar credit is exhausted it will be promptly renewed.

A feature of the arrangement particularly appreciated here, it was said in official circles, is the fact that it not only makes provision for the future, but to a large extent rectifies the situation now existing as a legacy of the past. The present indebtedness of the British Government to the extent of $5,000,000,000 is offset by Canada's offer to regard $3,500,000,000 of this as an interest-free loan until the end of the war.

No decision has yet been reached as to the methods of payment when hostilities cease, and the question of liquidation in goods or in kind has not been broached.

Allies' Tell-the-Facts Policy Shames Axis

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's blunt admission that "things have gone badly and worse is to come" is typical of that United States and British "truth" propaganda which flusters the Axis powers.

Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini make much of British and American defeats and weaknesses but there is less sting to their disclosures because Washington and London usually beat them to the admissions.

Recent history confirms the worth of honest statements.

"The Yanks are here," shouted around the world from England the past two days, is a high point in truthful propaganda.

The world knows what happened the last time United States forces went to Europe and is likely to draw conclusions from the past.

In this case, the arrival of the little army safely demonstrates the ability to safeguard convoys. That means power.

The dispatch of troops to Europe when there is a war in the Pacific, can look to Europe as a sign the United States will fight around the world. "The Yanks are coming" once stirred millions and the British are betting it will stir them again.

Soviet Russia, for instance, gained tremendously in good repute and Germany lost after the Eastern Front fighting started June 22.

Many doubted the Russian stories at the start. Few believed in its pledge of ultimate triumph.

Germany, on the other hand, still had a high command whose communiqués were trusted. This was not true of the Navy or Air Force but, the world over, the German Army was believed to be telling straight facts. Possibly it was, until Hitler began writing the reports.

At the beginning no one gave credit to German or Russian military reports unless the opposing communiqués jibed. This lasted until the Germans approached Moscow, but gradually distrust was shifting from Russia to Germany.

Finally, when the Russians showed they had the power and generalship to hold the Germans and reporters were taken around the front, it became evident that the Soviet story was essentially correct. There probably were extravagant claims but they were of a kind usually discounted in all communiqués, such as enemy losses, some of the atrocity stories and tales of unrest behind the other fellow's lines.

Today, Soviet Russia is widely believed when it tells of events, and Germany is not.

Facts in the Pacific

The value of truthfulness is demonstrated also in the credence given United States, Netherlands East Indies, and British reports from the Western Pacific and in the disbelief excited by Japanese communiqués.

Pearl Harbor furnished the first test of veracity. The Japanese had the United States all but out of the war. When Secretary of the Navy Knox returned from Honolulu and told the news, Americans were shocked but they didn't doubt the essential accuracy of his recital.

Since Dec. 7, the Japanese frequently have announced as facts events which people knew were not true, thereby wrecking their chance to be believed. An example was the report that San Francisco was bombed and in flames. Another was the announcement the aircraft carrier Langley had been sunk.

Against those Japanese errors, stand the United States' frankness to the people and to the world in disclosing the main facts of the Pearl Harbor disaster, the public removal of commanders and the very unusual Roberts report in which the Associate Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts and his Commission told exactly what they thought about the situation.

Churchills Frankness

Mr. Churchill's House of Commons address, likewise, went about as far in momentary gloominess as an Axis propagandist would if he could tell the British story. The Prime Minister also frankly asked for a vote of confidence because enemy propaganda predicted his government's fall, and even friendly nations were concerned.

British reputation for truthfulness, however high, has suffered from events and poor judgment. Early in the present Libyan campaign the British at Cairo seemed to consider quick victory certain. Within a few days the error was apparent. Remembering the British won and then lost the same campaign last year, there was less faith in British predictions this year.

Confidence in British statements is being shaken now by the Singapore retreat because Singapore was the much advertised "impregnable" fortress.

People may not question the British intent to tell the truth, but if eventual facts don't agree with predictions, people may not rate future ones so highly.

In a more cheerful category is the Netherlands East Indies. The Dutch made strong pledges to do much with little and so far they haven't furnished critics with food for pessimism.

Even General's Wife Didn't Know Destination

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 28

Even a general's wife doesn't know.

Mrs. Russell P. Hartle, wife of Major General Hartle, commander of the AEF which arrived in Northern Ireland Jan. 26, described today how her husband had merely put on his hat and said:

"Goodbye, dear, I'll see you later."

"But," said Mrs. Hartle, "where are you going?"

"Now, you know you mustn't ask me that," the general replied.

The next Mrs. Hartle heard from her husband, he had landed in Northern Ireland.

Florida Land Records Completed by the WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The legal records which the Spanish used to describe and grant ownership in Florida lands are now preserved for posterity through efforts of the Work Projects Administration historical records survey.

State WPA Administrator Wilbur E. Harkness announced recently that the last of the five-volume set entitled "Spanish Land Grants in Florida" has been completed and is being distributed by the Florida State Library Board.

'Over There'—1942

Associated Press Cablephoto

The AEF Lands in Northern Ireland

(1) The first doughboy off the gangplank when the vanguard of an American Expeditionary Force landed at an unnamed port in Northern Ireland was Milburn Henke of Hutchinson, Minn. (2) Maj. Gen. James Chaney (left), in charge of all American forces in the British Isles, shakes hands with a helmeted officer who accompanied the troops. General Chaney has been in London as official American observer of Britain's air defenses. (3) An unidentified doughboy from Missouri typifies the American confidence in victory. (4) First-page headline of the London News Chronicle yesterday morning. (5) Helmeted American soldiers head for their Ulster barracks.

American Troops in Ulster Prepare for Nazi Air Raids

SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Jan. 28 (AP)—United States troops newly established in Northern Ireland were called from their beds before dawn today to begin learning the business of what to do and how to behave in case of a Nazi air raid.

Their first day in camp yesterday was free for the men to settle down in their new surroundings and rest from a tiring ocean trip. But when the bugle sounded this morning it meant that an arduous training program was being resumed.

Officials do not conceal their concern that the German Air Force may attempt to give the troops in the new encampments a taste of bombing.

A German bomber was engaged by ground batteries not far away at the moment the troops were landing.

All the camps, constructed by Lend-Lease technicians months in advance, have been equipped with air raid shelters and the men are to be taught quickly their most efficient use.

Corner of United States

This section of Northern Ireland, with its Old World ways and unchanging customs, has been transformed into a corner of the U. S. A. by the advent of the new AEF.

The groundwork for the transformation, however, was laid by a corps of 1,500 American technicians who have been laboring here for months to build the cantonments into which the troops moved on their debarkation Jan. 26.

The technicians did more than build the cantonments, for they paved the way for the doughboys by establishing friendly relations with the Irish despite differences in speech and temperament.

Recruited from the lumber camps of the American Northwest, from construction jobs and factories, they have amazed and pleased the people of this Emerald Isle by the vigor with which they have tackled a tough wartime task.

Shoulder to shoulder they have worked with Britons and Irishmen and there has been a minimum of friction on the job and off.

The first of the American technicians arrived last July on a Canadian transport. They immediately set up a self-sufficient community, asking nothing from the British larder and bringing their own equipment to execute the task arranged for them under the Lease-Lend Act by which the United States promised all-out to its future ally.

Today they can point with pride to assignments completed ahead of schedule and to other projects under way to meet the growing demands of increased United States participation in the war.

Dress Rehearsal

Supplying of this group of Americans with tools, equipment, material and food has been a dress rehearsal for the greater job of supplying the United States armed forces in Britain.

The workers live in construction camps that are a far cry from the rural antiquity of the countryside in which they are set down. They wear the gaudy checked shirts and the high-laced boots of the American lumberjacks and they eat ravenously of typical American food prepared by American cooks.

Their pay is good, running with overtime up to $150 or more a week as compared with the $40 or so they made at home, and all their living expenses are paid. Because of regulations enforced to meet British tax requirements, however, the men can draw no more than $28 a week here.

The rest is paid to relatives in the United States or banked for them there.

The technicians have brought with them a variety of dialects and accents perplexing to the Irish—ranging all the way from the drawling speech of Texas to the typical twang of the New Englander.

If the Irish have found the accents of the Americans perplexing, however, the latter have been no less astonished by the speech of the Ulstermen.

"Dose Irish," said one technician from Brooklyn, "soitainly use some cherse expressions."

Finns Protest Seizure Of Ships by Allies

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 28 (AP)—Finnish shipowners, who have lost 42 per cent of their total tonnage during the war, have appealed to the Government to protest the confiscation of Finnish vessels by the United States and Britain, it was announced today.

Ulster Asks Eire's Right To Protest

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 28 —Prime Minister John M. Andrews told Parliament here today that Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, had no right to protest the arrival of United States troops in Ulster [Northern Island].

[Mr. de Valera contended that the debarkation of United States troops on the northern side of the border emphasized the split which led to the partition of Ireland in 1921; was carried out "despite the express will of the Irish people"; and his government was not consulted.]

"As head of the government of a neighboring neutral state," Prime Minister Andrews said, "He [Mr. de Valera] evidently resents the arrival of American troops here. No doubt he would have prevented it if he could, just as he has denied to Britain and the United States use of naval bases in Eire.

"This folly has meant the sacrifice of many thousands of gallant lives in the Battle of the Atlantic. Eire is in no less danger of invasion by Germany than Britain and Northern Ireland. If such an attack were made, the people of Eire would be glad of any help they could secure, whether British or American.

"It is our duty and our privilege not only to welcome the American troops, but to facilitate them to the uttermost in the task in which they are engaged," Mr. Andrews continued.

"Northern Ireland is in the fight for freedom and intends to see it through.

"With a check for $1,000,000 as a first move, United States Army authorities have opened an account in a Northern Ireland bank to pay for the needs of the force landed here this week."

Eire Bases Urged

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill was urged in the House of Commons today to consult with President Roosevelt on making joint representations to Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire for the use of Eire's seaports and bases for the duration of the war.

The request came from Rev. Dr. James Little, Conservative, who argued that the Allies needed these bases "urgently." In a written reply Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, said the Prime Minister "does not wish to make any further statement on this subject at the present time."

Regent's Son in Line As Ruler of Hungary

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28 (AP)—Newspaper reports from Berlin said yesterday that Stephan Horthy, son of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, has been selected as the next ruler of Hungary.

They said that upon succeeding his father, the son, now chief of the Hungarian State Railways, will be made Chief of State of Hungary.

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Direct Ballot for Council Is Voted Down by Swiss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 28—This democratic nation has rejected a proposal for direct election by the people of the Federal Council, the chief executive authority of Switzerland.

At an election on Jan. 25, in which 60 per cent of the voters participated, the people refused to alter the traditional system under which the Federal Council is chosen by Parliament.

The rejection of the initiative proposal is generally regarded as a vote of confidence for the Federal Council which has been working against countless economic and diplomatic difficulties with special wartime powers. Even many workers voted against the initiative proposal. The Berner Tagblatt attributed this partly to a positive attitude toward the Government taken by the workers unions, especially the Metal Workers Union. This attitude is due to a widespread movement in Switzerland to have the various parties join hands in friendly co-operation against wartime dangers.

Two-to-One Rejection

The initiative, which was introduced by the Social Democrats, also would have increased the membership in the Council from 7 to 9. It was defeated by a vote of 519,268 opposed to 250,297 in favor. All of the cantons and demicantons registered a majority of noes although a majority of the cantons, or "states," is required for the success of an initiative proposal. Although this has been the usual fate of popular initiatives—26 out of 32 have been rejected since the institution began—the decisiveness of the defeat surprised everyone. The Social Democrats alone are able to muster 250,000 votes in an ordinary election.

A partial explanation lies in the fact that some negative votes came from a small Social Democratic opposition group which assumed the extreme position of being unwilling to share responsibilities in the Government which it believes is headed for a deluge. The industrial cantons of Basel, Zurich, and Schaffhausen, with strong Social Democratic influence, rejected the proposal by a large majority along with the original forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden which are under Roman Catholic influence.

Even the Berner Tagblatt, which had not expected victory but had expected a less decisive defeat wrote: "Complete victory would have been a vote of lack of confidence in the Federal Council. This would have been unthinkable, unjustified, and unearned from the point of view of the citizens."

The initiative proposal unfortunately contained two clauses and the voter was forced to choose both or none. Many who voted against a direct election would have voted for an increase in the size of the Council.

Regarded as Throwback

The direct election is regarded as a throwback to the more primitive form of democracy. Nine councillors, with the implication that two or more seats will be filled by Social Democrats is regarded as a necessity of the times. A new initiative proposal is under way to increase the Council to nine members. Most of the middle-class and peasant politicians favor Social Democratic participation in the Council. The Nationalzeitung of Basel states that the middle class must grasp the outstretched hand of the Social Democrats, give them a share in the Government, permit them to continue in the role of a beneficent reform party, and prevent them from becoming a revolutionary opposition party.

The conservative character of the Swiss voter played a role in the election by evidencing a desire to avoid change in these dangerous times. Technical difficulties which are common in this most varied and complex country also played a role. The small inner cantons feared that they might be unable to put up a Federal councillor because of a requirement that 30,000 signatures would be necessary for nomination. The French-speaking cantons feared that they would be at a disadvantage despite a clause in the initiative proposal stating that three councillors must come from Italian, Romansh, and French cantons.

Despite the negative results of the initiative vote, the Swiss are proud of their practical demonstration of free government in the midst of an opposite tendency in Europe, despite wartime difficulties, the emphasis of army discipline, and strict state control of the national economy.

Dutch to Take Part In War Discussions

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP) — The Netherlands Government-in-Exile announced today that its Foreign Minister, Eelco van Kleffens, was en route to Washington for a month of conferences on Pacific war problems.

H. J. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, already is in Washington and will be among the officials Mr. van Kleffens will see.

While the announcement said Mr. van Kleffens' visit would last a month, informed sources said he would be prepared to stay longer and probably would be the Netherlands' representative on any war council which may be set up by the United Nations.

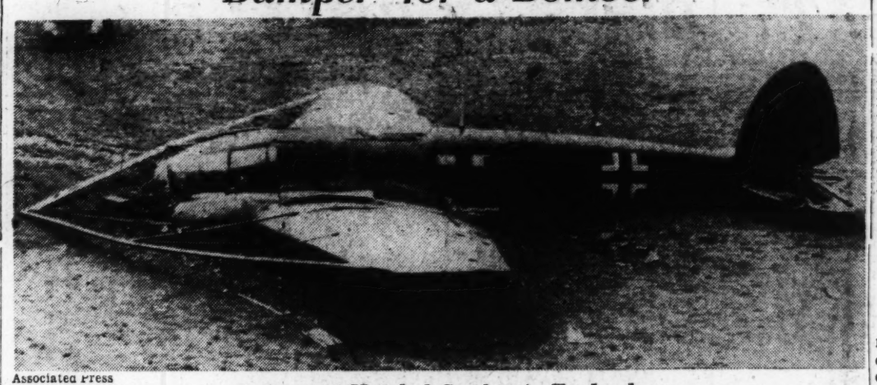
Better Army Howitzer In Mass Production

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Army announced yesterday that its 105 millimeter howitzer, in the process of development for several years to replace the familiar World War type 75's, is now in mass production.

Possessing characteristics of both a gun and a howitzer, the 105 was designed as a divisional light artillery weapon. Mounted on a pneumatic-tired carriage, it is highly mobile, and its firing range is approximately one-third greater than the old 75.

Some of the new howitzers have been in service for some time, but this was the first announcement that quantity production had been achieved.

'Bumper' for a Bomber



Associated Press

A German Heinkel Crashes in England

When this Nazi warplane fell "somewhere in England" it was found to be equipped with a bumper device. This was apparently designed to cope with the cables of the barrage balloons, which have been quite effective in keeping enemy aircraft at a considerable height in their raids upon the British Capital. The added weight of the bumper is said by British sources to reduce the speed and the bomb load of the warplane.

Axis Seeks Anglo-Spanish Rift

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Admiralty asserted today that the 5,473-ton Spanish freighter Navemar had been sunk by Axis submarines and "as is their practice the Axis have put out broadcasts asserting that the ship was torpedoed by a British submarine" in order to stir up trouble between Britain and Spain.

[Lisbon dispatches reported the sinking of the ship on Jan. 26 and said that German and Italian news dispatches claimed that the ship had been sunk by a British submarine.]

The Admiralty said in its statement that it "previously pointed out in connection with the sinking of the Spanish ship Badalona that the object of the Axis in making these allegations is to create trouble between Britain and Spain.

"In view of the long record of attacks by Axis U-boats upon neutral merchant ships, it is obvious where to look for the authors of this latest outrage. Nevertheless, the Admiralty state that no British or Allied submarine was at the time anywhere near the scene of the incident."

The Navemar was the vessel with passenger accommodations for 15 which carried more than 1,000 Jewish refugees from Lisbon to New York last summer.

The Admiralty's statement added:

"Circumstances of the sinking of the Portuguese ship Corte Real and the Spanish ships Badalona and Castillo Oropesa make it plain that it is the deliberate policy of the Axis to deal ruthlessly with shipping of the Iberian Peninsula. . . .

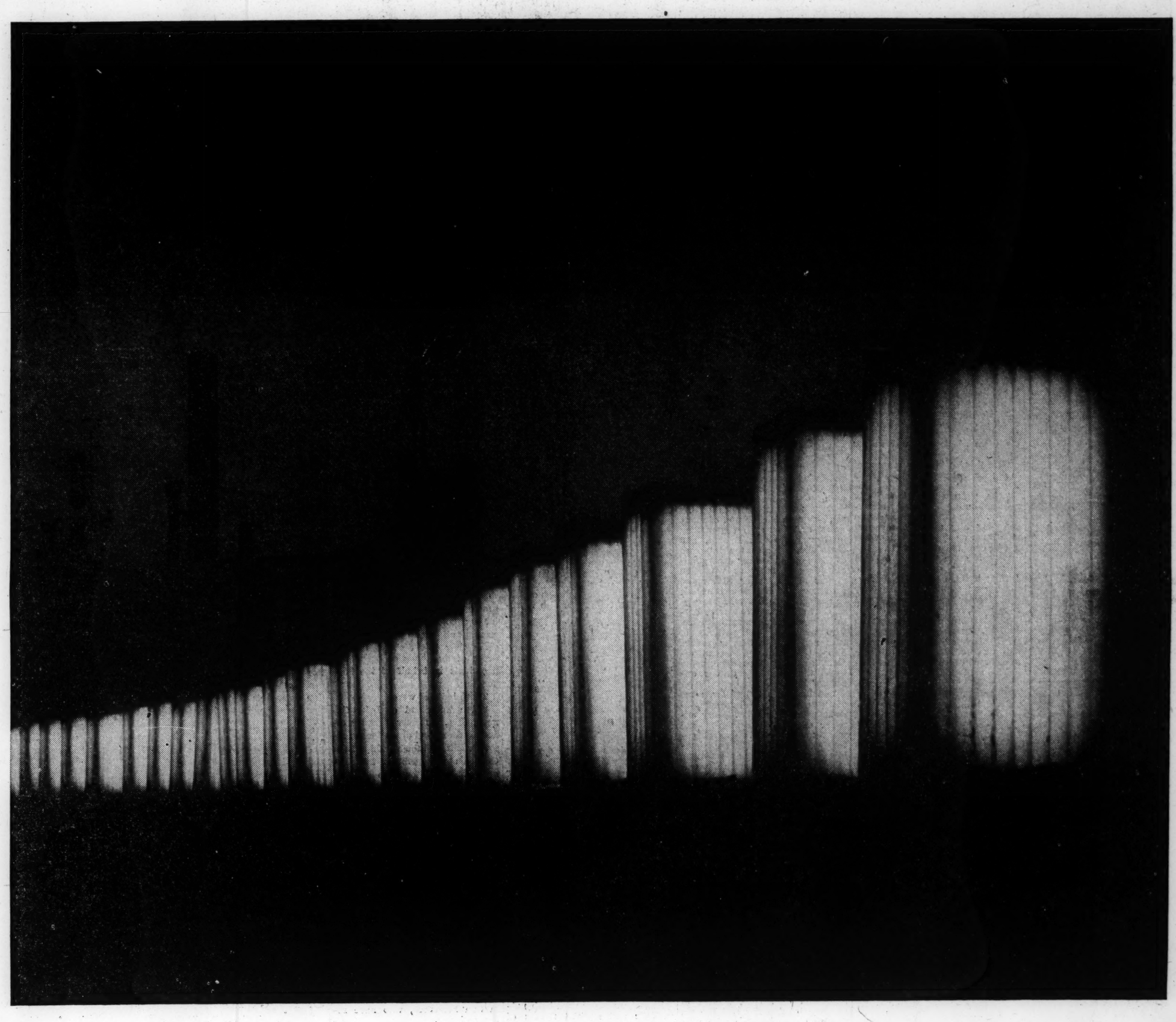
"This new attack on a ship carrying supplies to Spain from across the Atlantic may indicate they are now hoping to cut off Spain from all trade with the outside world."

It said that two British warships were diverted to search the area where the Navemar was attacked but the majority of the crew was reported saved by a Spanish vessel.

Disney's Eagle Emblem Offered to Food Trade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—An emblem of the American Eagle poised protectively over a cargo vessel was offered to food processors today as a symbol for United States products the world over.

It was drawn for the Department of Agriculture by Walt Disney, the movie cartoon animator, and will porbably be used first on food packaged for Government purchases. It is being made available, however, to all processors for voluntary use.



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Japan Is 'Jittery,' Knox Says, Over Mystery of U. S. Fleet

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox today told Americans wondering what our fleet is doing to remember the Japanese are "more curious than you are."

He devoted much of his prepared address to the Chicago Association of Commerce on the naval war program to "the vexations and misunderstood business of security and the public information policy generally."

Japanese uncertainty over what our Fleet is doing or where it is going, he said, is one such as "has caused everyone of you to ask 'what is Hitler going to do next?'" He said it had manifest strategic value because "not knowing what your adversary is going to do you have to disperse your forces and attempt to be ready for anything."

Secretary Knox said a Navy Department study of what Axis short-wave stations call "news" indicated the Japanese "are jittery because they can't determine just where the American Fleet is, and what its objects may be." He related:

"On the twenty-first, curiously enough, their compilation omitted any mention of a seaplane carrier whose demise had been solemnly chronicled the week before.

Confirmation Is Most Important

He said he often was asked why he wished to keep something secret when he knew people already knew of it and have been talking about it.

"My answer is that our enemies—being past masters at such tactics themselves—deliberately plant and circulate rumors in order to confuse us.

"It is not the circulation but the confirmation of so-called facts that is important. If official confirmation is given these inside stories that always circulate in wartime, if some responsible member of the Government publicly backs them up, the element of uncertainty is destroyed, and our enemies are then free to make their plans and carry out their countermeasures with a far greater degree of precision and certainty."

The press and radio, the Secretary said, have co-operated perfectly. "And as understanding of the problem spreads, skepticism and confusion will diminish and the people will realize why there must be a news shortage as well as a rubber shortage."

All One War, He Explains

"I have been criticized recently for suggesting that Hitler is our great enemy; that without Hitler Japan could get nowhere," Secretary Knox said.

"And where do you suppose Japan could get if Britain, Russia and the United States were not occupied with Hitler in the west and were free to join the gallant, long-suffering Chinese and hurl their collective weight on Japan? But some people evidently misunderstood me and I want to be emphatically clear.

"The war in the Pacific, the war in the Atlantic, the war in China, in Malaya, in Russia, in Libya—they are all one war, one world revolution, one bid for world mastery. Hitler hatched this ghastly conspiracy on the whole world but the enemy is one enemy—one indivisible, total enemy.

"Emboldened by Hitler's successes and disappointed in China, the ambitious Japanese struck us in the Pacific. The Axis chose the time and the Pacific as the place for our entry in the war. It is there that our fleet has been attacked; there that American territory has been invaded; there that Americans are fighting epic battles against enormous odds.

Not to Fall Into Hitler's Trap

"Why? Because Hitler wants us to throw all our crowning strength into the Pacific, to stop supplying the British and the Russians. He has suffered losses this winter. He has to gather his strength for another great offensive. He knows what our arsenal can deliver so he wants to divert our attention to the more spectacular war in the Pacific.

"But this is what we propose not to do; we will not fall into Hitler's trap.

"The main enemy historically may not be the first enemy strategically. We cannot concentrate on defeating him alone. We cannot take them on one at a time when they're coming two at a time.

"But if some people thought I was in favor of forgetting the Pacific; if some people misunderstood my reminder that the German monster was still at large and unsubdued, the Navy didn't.

"Since I made that remark on Jan. 12, the Navy has accounted for 18 Japanese ships, and probably three others, and has done a number of other things discretion forbids me to report."

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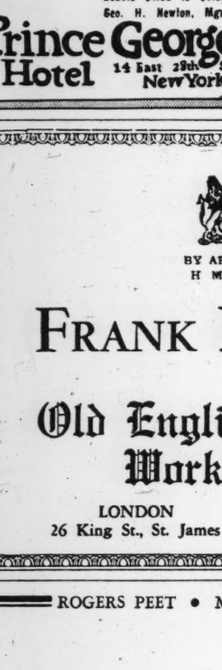
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Antiques: The History of Hooked Rugs

Floor coverings made by American pioneers traced by author to ancient Egyptians.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Several books have been written on the subject of American homemade rugs, and no author has contributed more to our knowledge of this handiwork than Winthrop Kent. His second volume on the subject, "Rare Hooked Rugs," published by The Pond-Eckberg Company of Springfield, Mass., has just been published. Kent is a prominent architect, author of a number of books pertaining to architecture and to fine art.

In the present one he has written particularly of designs as found in the most interesting early examples, considering them as classed according to motive—floral, geometrical, animal life, still life, nautical, landscape, and the union of these, natural and conventional. The author gives chief attention to early productions, made solely for use in homes where they were hooked and which embody most character and individuality in color and pattern.

In those days there was no buying and selling, and there were no aids to design other than the interchange of ideas through community contacts, or regional ones. In the chapter on Old Pattern Books and New is the story of Edward S. Frost's career, as this disabled soldier of the Civil War began making and peddling rug patterns in 1864, and continued during eight years. Then he sold the business, which existed under his name until 1900.

Happily for present and coming generations, Frost's pattern stencils of metal were not lost to the melting pot. They still exist—nearly four tons of them—owned by Mrs. Charlotte K. Stratton, who uses them in her Old New England Rug Craft Studio, Montpelier, Vt.

With the revival of rug making, several publishers have supplied the public with patterns and materials, and original design has been stimulated considerably. A century ago and more, the housewife often drew her own patterns on the burlap base, the entire rug being her production. Sometimes the result was crude; sometimes artistic; sometimes each, in part.

Under the heading, The Future of Hooked-Rug Design, Mr. Kent writes with an artist's appreciation of composition and color and with intimate familiarity with the materials and techniques of the art. Having a background of many years' study of such rug making in America, Great Britain, and elsewhere, he sees the influence of these old-time floor decorations extending steadily, as workshop groups in the United States and Canada supply the trade with stock or custom-made orders. More significant still is the extensive output of great carpet manufacturers, who weave hooked patterns in rugs and carpets that reproduce also old textures and material effects, in goods that have many times the durability of our ancestors' handiwork.

The book has 240 plates, some of them in color, and includes 24 designs by the author. Every admirer of these old fabrics—and what person with ancestral enthusiasm is not?—will be stimulated by it to livelier appreciation, whether in selecting them for one's own home or in reviving the fascinating art as a diversion.

Book Records Results of Pioneer Research

Mention has been made of this author's previous book on the same general subject. Since it records important results of extensive pioneer research, it may be well to add that the title is "Hooked Rugs," published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, in 1930.

Many years before that Mr. Kent became deeply interested in these rugs found in the United States and Canada and shared with other collectors and antiquarians the desire to learn where the practice of hooking originated. In his case an attempt to find the answer followed the desire, and led to examination of ancient fabrics in museums of America and Europe, and to correspondence with persons in many walks of life, cooperating on both sides of the Atlantic.

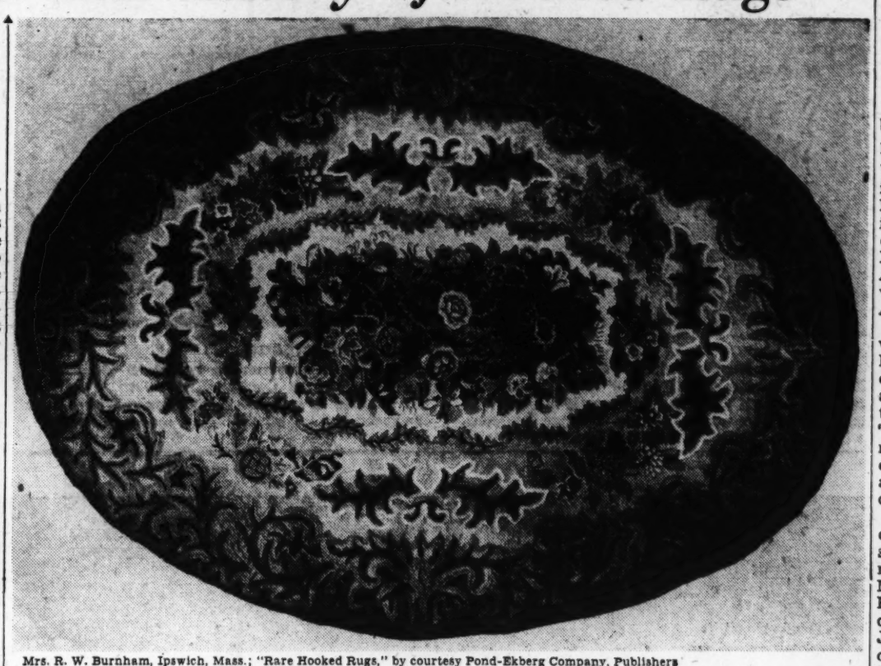
The full story is given in that book, and discloses extraordinary patience, heartened at long intervals by clues that kept his persistence strong. One needs to read the chapters to feel his devotion and open-mindedness, for he sought only the truth, and not to prove a preconceived notion, of where the method called hooking originated.

It is enough at the moment to say that he believes the method was used by the Copts in Egypt in the third to seventh centuries, and that Prof. Rudolph Riefstahl of New York is inclined to favor the supposition. He assumes that Coptic descendants carried the art westward by stages, and continued it in Spain even into the 1800's.

Here this ancient trail seems to disappear, unconnected as a source with Americans' similar work. But that was not the end, for British collaborators supplied evidence that for many generations persons of the coast districts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Scandinavia made hooked rugs, and even coverlets, of waste wool yarns or cloth remnants.

So it may be assumed—and as I recall it this is Mr. Kent's conclusion—that emigrants from those lands brought this folk art to the New World. But one should learn of it all at first hand, from his own words.

C. G. B.



Mrs. R. W. Burnham, Ipswich, Mass.; "Rare Hooked Rugs," by courtesy Pond-Ekberg Company, Publishers

Fine Example of New England Hooked Rug

This skillfully worked floor covering, measuring 9 feet, 10 inches, by 6 feet, 10 inches, was made at New Durham, N. H., home of famous rug makers of the 1800's. The colors are soft greens, tans, and tones of moss and bark.

New York Notes

New York

Unique examples of early Spanish textiles presented by the late J. Pierpont Morgan and ceremonial robes found in ancient Inca burial grounds in Peru, are being exhibited in the Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration to continue through Feb. 21.

Fragile fragments of tapestries, blankets, cloaks, blouses, and ponchos date from 100-200 A. D. in Central and South America and from the 1100s in Europe. These illustrate in terms of color, design, and religious symbolism the gradual fusion of Spanish and American cultures since the advent of the conquistadors in the 1500s. Conspicuous are examples of early weaving in Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru, where Indians created fabrics of exceptional texture and brilliance for many centuries before the Spanish conquest.

Like several preceding exhibitions at Cooper Union, the present one combines artistic and sociological aspects of basic human activities, Miss Mary S. M. Gibson, Curator, explains in the announcement of the opening. "The display defines those essential elements of the Spanish and Central American Indian traditions which have merged into the Latin-American art of today," she says. "Adaptation of ancient Hispano-American motifs to the modern design of fabrics in this country is also represented."

Textiles for the exhibit were selected from Cooper Union's collection of Spanish fabrics, and from its smaller, but equally valuable, group of preconquest and colonial Peruvian pieces. These are supplemented by pieces from public and private collections to afford a complete review of the fusion which took place when two vastly different cultures came in contact.

The oldests fabrics are from Peru, where the arid climate is ideal for the preservation of textiles. There, native craftsmen far in advance of those in nearly every other civilization, produced exceptionally fine fabrics on primitive looms frequently hung from trees and strapped to weavers' waists. Peruvian tapestries, net, brocade, embroidery, featherwork, mantles, ponchos, shawls, and collars are shown.

A spectacular example of Peruvian featherwork, extremely well-preserved, is a portion of a multicolored poncho, or cloak, probably more than 1,000 years old, woven of the feathers of jungle birds. The design consists of four black warriors on an orange red background. Iridescent blue feathers of hummingbirds form the faces of the warriors, and bright yellow feathers their long-plumed hats.

Peruvian natives used both naturalistic and stylized figures of animals, birds, and humans in their art. Motifs of tribal chiefs, jaguars, and medicine men have, through generations of weavers, become completely abstract designs in which only an eye or a tooth may be recognized. Last of the pre-Columbian civilizations, the Incas were absorbed in geometric patterns and produced art resembling modern cubism. Until the Spanish introduced sheep into the Americas, Indians used feathers, cotton, and wool from the llama, vicuna, and alpaca in making fabrics.

Among Spanish devices adopted widely by the Indians are the eight-pointed star and the octagonal rosette. These may be traced directly to the Egyptian-Islamic tradition prevalent in Spain from the early medieval period—500-1400. Another popular Spanish art form which appealed strongly to the Indians was a pattern of twin men, animals, birds, or fishes confronting each other. Star, rosette, and confronting forms, these are frequently found in nearly all postconquest native American art.

Guatemalan fabrics on view include brightly colored women's blouses, decorative patterns of which appear to have been embroidered but which were actually inserted into the cloth with heavy threads during the weaving process. Products of a skillful weaving culture, the blouses are ornamented with beautiful animal, bird, and geometrical designs.

The exhibit is divided into a main section devoted to Indian textiles executed since the Spanish conquest, and two smaller sections of Spanish and pre-Columbian American motifs. There are also examples of fabrics woven and embroidered by white men and women living in Latin America, and modern interpretations of early Indian designs done by twentieth century American artists.

American Primitives To Be Shown in Ohio

The Museum of Massillon, Ohio, announces for the month of March an exhibit of American primitives, mainly from Ohio. While American folk art has interested a number of important Eastern museums and private collectors for years, this is almost the first, and certainly one of the most comprehensive showings of this type of Americana seen in the Middle West.

Emphasis, naturally, is placed on local material, but since the early settlers of this region brought so much with them from their old homes, pieces originating in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the South are being included to complete the picture. Also, some from Indiana and Illinois.

The exhibition is based on the Museum's collection, which includes excellent paintings pertaining to Massillon and Stark County, a fine double portrait of the Stidgers, early settlers, a Massillon view signed and dated 1854 and others, as well as a wooden Indian and other pieces. Rhea Mansfield Knittle of Ashland, owner of a fine collection of Ohio and Mid-Western primitives, is contributing generously from it—wooden, tin, and ironware; paintings, chests, boxes, carved wooden toys and animals, burled wood utensils, pottery, and other pieces. Several are from the unique community at Zoar, and from the "Amish" settlements, all carefully authenticated and dated.

Earl J. Knittle will show a number of pieces, particularly furniture, paintings, some fine fabrics, and iron work. John Ramsay of Massillon has lent others, mainly ceramic sculpture, decorative pottery, chalk figures, wood carvings, and paintings.

Federal Jury Indicts Japanese And Americans on Spy Charges

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A federal grand jury today indicted three Americans and three Japanese on charges of failing to register as agents of the Japanese Government although over a period of years they had distributed hundreds of thousands of books and pamphlets in behalf of the Nipponese.

Those indicted were:

Ralph Townsend of Lake Geneva, Wis., a former consular officer in China and also a former associate editor of the Herald at Lake Geneva and contributor to Scribner's Commentator, who has frequently figured in the investigation of foreign propaganda; David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams of San Francisco.

Tsutomu Obana, Secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco, who is now in a detention camp; K. Takahashi, former manager of NYK (the Japanese steamship line) in San Francisco, who returned to Japan; and E. Tekeuchi, former Manager of Mitsubishi Company at San Francisco, who also has returned to Japan:

Named as co-conspirators, but not defendants in the indictments, were Kanzo Shiosaki and Toshito Sato, both former Consuls General in San Francisco, who have returned home.

The indictment charges generally that the six defendants conspired to violate the Foreign Registration Act. of 1938.

In addition, indictments were returned charging Messrs. Townsend and Ryder with failure to register; charging Williams, in nine counts, with failing to state material facts in registration statements filed as an agent of the Japan Times and Mail, an English language newspaper at Tokyo; and charging Obana, in four counts with omitting material facts in registration statements filed on behalf of the Japanese Committee on Trade and Information (Jikyoku Iinkai).

This committee was set up in San Francisco in September, 1937, the indictment alleges, to disseminate pro-Japanese information and propaganda.

It charged that this committee received more than $175,000 from the Japanese Consulate General at San Francisco in addition to funds received from Japanese companies and individuals in the United States.

The indictment charges that all six defendants "unlawfully, willfully, feloniously and knowingly" conspired to carry on Japanese propaganda activities in violation of the Regislation Law by failing to register, by making false statements of material facts in registration statements filed "in purported compliance" with the law, and by failing to state material facts.

Obana, the indictment said, filed a registration statement on behalf of the committee on Nov. 16, 1938, and filed supplemental statements in 1939 and 1940, but in each of these failed to show that the Committee was acting as an agent of the Japanese Government and that the major part of its income was received from the Japanese Consulate General at San Francisco.

Serb Resistance Covers Big Area

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Belgrade newspaper Novo Vreme said yesterday 80 Serb guerrillas had been killed in battles near Uzice and Pozega, and five more near Pilovace, indicating the fighting continued over widely separated areas.

"The Man Who Relaxes Is Helping the Axis"

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 28

Ambrose Harle, Galena, Ill., a munitions handler at the Army ordnance proving grounds, Savanna, Ill., was commended by the War Department for a slogan he submitted for use in manufacturing plants—"The man who relaxes is helping the Axis."

The Department said the slogan would be used in plants working on Army orders.

Unity of Americans of All Creeds Pleaded by Roosevelt in Letter

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—A letter from President Roosevelt saying that Americans needed "more than armaments and armies to make safe our democracy" and asking for co-operation between Americans of all creeds and origins was made public today by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The President's letter, addressed to Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, President of the Confeernce, was written in connection with the annual observance of Brotherhood Week by Prostestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews, Feb. 15-22.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote:

"We need a secure bond of understanding among all citizens, and even more, the practice of brotherhood and of willing co-operation among Americans of every creed and racital origin.

"I have deep faith in the will of the American people to unite to maintain the liberties that all hold sacred, to perform the duties which thees times demand of all, and to make America a land where men who differ widely from one another have learned to live peacefully and harmoniously together. Our neighbors throughout the world look to our shores for the fulfillment of that ideal.

"In every time of danger in the past, the good sense and loyalty of our people has repuidated the counsel of those who sought to divide them by arousing suspicion and hatred. More than ever before, now is the time for men of good will in America to stand and work together for national unit, to build understanding on the foundation of justice and freedom for every citizen."

Drum Censures War-Gossipers; Cites Dangers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The tide of official and unofficial censure against loose talk and idle gossip about the war was mounting here today, with the latest voice that of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army, who called for a halt to idle rumors that are spread concerning the conflict and its progress.

While soldiers, sailors and members of the merchant marine in port were being cautioned "not to talk," with the warning that carelessly dropped information might mean the loss of ships and men, General Drum couched his advice to civilians in these words:

"I can't talk about the war or what is going on, and I ask you to pass along the word for me that I wish fewer people would talk about it from the viewpoint of gossip."

Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, heeded General Drum's remarks in his own speech which followed. Confessing that he had been about to discuss the Philippine situation, Mr. Morris said:

"I'm not going to mention the number of United States troops there, which I was going to, because I don't know. I know only as much as any newspaper reader."

Postwar Course Blueprinted In 'Full-Employment Society'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—A blueprint of postwar recovery that probably comes as close as anything available today in expressing what President Roosevelt's New Deal will do after the war if it still holds office, is published today by the National Resources Planning Board, written by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University, former President of the American Economic Association.

Dr. Hansen's pamphlet on "postwar planning" attacks such problems as who will pay the war debt?; Will there be a depression after the war?; Are we heading toward Socialism, or Burnham's "Managerial Revolution"?; How much public works and Federal expenditure can the nation afford after the war?—and dozens of other similar matters.

It answers them, from the point of view of the Hansen-Keynes school of economics which has made Dr. Hansen an adviser of Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve System and of Vice-President Wallace in Washington, and John Maynard Keynes, a member of the Governing Board of the orthodox Bank of England, in London.

Dr. Hansen recently flew to London on an administration mission to consult with fiscal authorities on postwar economic problems. He is chairman of the Canadian-American Joint Economic Committee. He is making semiofficial studies on postwar urban redevelopment and on federal-state-local relations. New Deal executives in key spots look to him as a leader.

The academic world is about half convinced of the theoretical correctness of the Hansen thesis, while the New Deal seems to have adopted it very largely.

Belongs to Spending School

Dr. Hansen is the chief academic spokesman of the Government-spending school of economics and has done as much as anybody to give it economic respectability. He is a former Vice-President of the American Statistical Association, and has been chairman of the Economic Advisory Council of the conservative National Industrial Conference Board. His present report was circulated among members of the Federal Reserve Banks and businessmen, economists, and labor leaders before publication today.

Dr. Hansen sees no real reason for a postwar collapse though acknowledging that "businessmen, wage-earners, white-collar employees, professional people, farmers" all alike now expect and fear it. There is about as much chance for a boom as for a depression, he thinks. There was a boom after the first World War.

The difficulty is that the boom, sooner or later, will end in a depression, too. Actually, when the war ends, he says, America's productive capacities will be higher than ever before. What is needed is to keep them fully engaged. Dr. Hansen sets forth plans for what in effect is a "Full-Employment Society," a new economic order in which the Nation will continuously maintain capacity output.

Time for Choosing

In a sense, it is the dream of economists, as it is the dream of the Roosevelt Administration. The difference between Dr. Hansen and most other writers on the subject is that he believes the dream can be realized. The postwar period, he believes, will be the inevitable time for choosing whether to make the attempt.

The means for bringing the "Full-Employment Society" is by the manipulation of the public debt, in the Hansen thesis, through a dual system, whereby production is left to private industry, and the Government sees that there is "a continuous and sustained demand" for goods. Dr. Hansen believes that private industry can no longer use up excess savings fast enough to provide full employment, save for limited periods.

The Government, he argues, must supply the demand that will provide the jobs; the Government is doing it now in the war period, with full production under way—it must help to do the same thing in the postwar world of peace "partly through an enlarged program of Federal expenditures on social welfare, including family allowances, food stamp plan and other food subsidies designed to improve nutrition, including school lunches; greatly enlarged public health program; revised and expanded program for old-age assistance and old-age pensions; and Federal aid to education to bring up the standards in backward areas."

Rebuilding of America

Coupled with this would be great public improvement projects which would be tantamount to rebuilding America. Under the proposed system everybody would be continuously employed.

But who would foot the bill for these huge outlays? By a system of technical calculations Dr. Hansen estimates that in any case when the war ends a gap represented by $40,000,000,000 in war effort will suddenly appear. Unless this gap is bridged, and unless plans are made now to bridge it, terrible dislocation will appear. But Dr. Hansen would slide the continuous capacity production of war times right over into the peacetime economy. The cost of it is a secondary consideration, he argues.

"The notion that we cannot finance our own production is quite without foundation," he writes. Every cent expended, private and public, becomes income for members of our society.

"Cost and income are just opposite sides of the same shield.

"We can afford as high a standard of living as we are able to produce. We cannot afford to waste our resources of men and material. We cannot afford to use them inefficiently.

"But we cannot afford idleness.

Must Banish Idleness

"The idleness of the decade of the thirties was responsible for the loss of $200,000,000,000 of income.

"The public expenditures required to rebuild America, to provide needed social services, and to maintain full employment can be provided for out of the enormous income which the full utilization of our rich productive resources (natural and human) makes possible.

"The costs of producing this income are merely payments to ourselves for the work done.

"There is not—there cannot be—any financing problem which is not manageable under a full employment income."

Dr. Hansen says that the public debt should be used "as an instrument of public policy." This means that debt should be paid off whenever an inflation is threatened, and to be increased when a slump appears in the offing. In this respect he views the debt as a sort of accelerator on a car, by which speed can be regulated and kept even in hilly country.

Conclusions Outlined

Dr. Hansen outlines the following conclusions:

First, with respect to the war period, the following policies are indicated:

1. High corporate-income and excess-profits taxes.
2. Sharply progressive estate taxes.
3. Broadening of individual income-tax base together with steeply graduated surtax rates.
4. Sharp increase to excise taxes on commodities competing with the war program.
5. Part payment of wages and salaries in defense bonds.
6. Qualitive shift in the components of consumption.

Second, with respect to the postwar period, the following policies are suggested:

1. Retention of progressive (graduated) tax structure and broadened tax base, with major emphasis on the individual income tax and less reliance on the corporate income tax.
2. Sharp reduction in defense consumption taxes.
3. Adequate plans by private enterprise for private investment projects in manufacturing plant and equipment, in railroads, public utilities, and housing.
4. Adequate program of public-improvement projects including a nation-wide development of national resources, express highways, urban redevelopment (involving among other things outlays in terminal facilities and reorganization of urban transportation), and a reorganized public housing program (including the setting up of a housing research laboratory designed to reduce construction costs and thus enlarge the scope of private housing construction).
5. Expansion of public-welfare expenditures—Federal aid to education, public health, old-age pensions and family allowances. This involves partly an expanded program, and partly a means of reducing state and local property and consumption taxes, thereby stimulating private consumption expenditures.
6. International collaboration to pursue internal policies designed to promote active employment; to explore developmental projects in backward countries; and to implement ways and means to open outlets for foreign investment, promote world trade and the effective world-wide use of productive resources.

Chairman of the National Planning Board which sponsors the Hansen pamphlet is Frederic A. Delano, Mr. Roosevelt's uncle. Director is Charles W. Eliot of Boston. The Board distributes free copies of the report.

Canadians Watch WPB; Remember Own Trials

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 28—With two and a half years of experience in getting tanks, guns, planes, and a thousand other items into the hands of the fighters who will use them, Canada believes it has learned some lessons that may be of use to the United States.

As the new War Production Board, under Donald Nelson, swings into its tasks, several key wartime departments in Canada are surprised that the new Washington agency is to be limited to the problems of production, while procurement still remains in the hands of the armed services.

For Canada believes that the war has shown that procurement is a basically civilian task. It is responsibly believed here that the Army and Navy have enough to do in designing and using the weapons and supplies without at the same time trying to buy them.

The Canadian experience has shown the value of direct control over the personnel doing the buying so as to standardize purchasing techniques covering all procurement. Equally important, it is felt here, is the danger that unless a central purchasing agency is set up the Army, Navy, and Air Forces will tend to compete and inevitably obstruct the fulfilment of their respective programs. That kind of supervision over and concentration of buying activities cannot be achieved if the final authority over purchasing agencies and their routine lies with the Secretaries of the Navy, War, and their subordinate procurement chiefs.

Service Department's Role

Canadian experience further suggests that the proper sphere of the Service Departments in relation to their supplies is in the drafting of specifications and plans and the issuing of requisitions, and, finally, in the inspection of the finished gun, tank, or plane before acceptance. That leaves control over the kind of supplies they need and want with the fighting departments. But it turns over to the civilian buyer the job of going into the markets or streamlining production or building a factory to fill those requisitions.

It is interesting to compare the development and functions of Canada's Department of Munitions and Supply, after almost two and a half years of war, with the corresponding production and procurement history of Washington's National Defense Advisory Council, Office of Production Management, and Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and now the War Production Board.

The Department of Munitions and Supply grew out of the War Supply Board, which in turn inherited the work of the Defense Purchasing Board. This last mentioned agency was set up in June, 1939, in anticipation of war conditions. In a few months it was clear that a bigger and more powerful instrument would be required to do the job of wartime buying and production. The scheme of the two boards, wherein the buying was to be done by civilians, took its cue from the only important arms' production scandal that Canada has had in many years, the Bren Gun case.

Method of Award

The case arose out of the Department of National Defense having given an able Canadian promotor in 1938 the chance to set up a Bren Gun plant to turn out machine guns for the British and Canadian Governments. Late in the summer of 1938 such serious charges were made against the scheme, the promoters and the Government, that a special inquiry was held which eventually found no graft but implied that stricter methods should be used in awarding munition contracts. That experience led later to the taking out of procurement from the Defense Department and putting it in the hands of a board composed of civilians. But everything which the Board bought or planned for was based upon requisitions from or arrangements with the armed services.

The immense volume of purchases that the war imposed on the Government, and the complex production problems arising out of these purchases as well as out of the future needs of the Army, Navy and Air Forces, led to the setting up of the Department of Munitions and Supply with the broadest possible powers given to the Minister and his department. The Minister was charged with the duties of mobilizing the industrial stocks, resources and facilities of Canada for the purposes of the war, and of concentrating all war buying in his Department.

The work of the Department has today five main aspects:

1. **Administration:** With over 2,000 employees to handle and with the need to tie in the whole departmental effort, the Department has a very substantial administration staff. The Minister is assisted by a Deputy Minister and each has a series of special executive assistants. A Controller, a Departmental Secretary, a General Counsel and a substantial legal staff, a Director of Publicity and many subsidiary groups administer the routine of the large organization.

2. **General Purchasing:** The Department has two kinds of purchasing tasks: (a) the buying of general supplies such as food, clothing, fuels, tools, medical supplies, barrack stores, etc., and (b) buying munitions, properly speaking. Here are to be found a Gun and Tank Production Branch, Munition Production Board, Naval Armaments and Equipment Branch, Shipbuilding Branch, Arsenals and Small Arms Ammunition Branch, Automotive Production Branch, Aircraft Production Branch, Chemicals and Explosives Branch.

These special branches do the buying and also help industry plan production. All this is done with interlocking personnel.

3. **Industrial Planning and Coordination of Facilities:** Here the Department tries to develop an overall view of available facilities in Canada and to see that contracts are given to those plants and shops who can do what has to be done. Sub-contracting and simplification of specifications are sought here.

4. **Capital Assistance and Government-owned Companies:** The heavy demands by Great Britain as well as from the armed services of Canada has led to a minor industrial revolution. Canada today is turning out scores of complicated war weapons and materials that no one believed it was capable of producing two years ago. This program of industrial expansion has been carried out by the simple device of having the Government pay for new factory space and machinery, with ownership in the Government, but permitting the equipment to be operated by private industry on fair terms. In many casese where totally new industries had to be established, such as for optical glasses and small arms, the Government has built and is operating the plants by direct control.

5. **Research and Economic Planning:** Through its Research and Statistics Branch the Department maintains the broadest view of production, deliveries, labor supply, and like matters. Through a series of 13 controllers the Minister has delegated his authority over specific supply and production problems such as steel, petroleum, automobiles, aluminum, nonferrous metals, electric power and many other services and supplies. These controllers are organized into the Wartime Industries and Control Board, whose Chairman is the Director General of Priorities in the Department. The Board tries to keep a long-range view on war industry needs and, too, on the shift of industry from non-essential to essential war production.

These main lines of Munitions and Supply activity are clearly broader than the Nelson organization, with its six chief divisions: Purchases, Production, Materials, Industry Operations, Labor, Civilian Supply.

Lack of Authority

The original National Defense Advisory Council set up in 1940 had no power and was only advisory. Likewise OPM was in essence an advisory body. The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board had certain general priority powers but by no means tied in the multitude of production and buying problems that are at the bottom of a full-blown war supply program. One great advantage in Canada, which simplified problems here, has been the absence of any legal barriers to a full delegation of power over industry and over supplies of raw materials, plant and labor facilities. Not until after Pearl Harbor and a declaration of war does there appear to have been enough emergency power vested in the President to constitutionally justify overall industrial mobilization such as the Nelson Board now appears to have had delegated to it. The limits on the constitutional powers of the executive doubtless slowed up the President's move towards a wider control.

The main defects in the Canadian War Supply organization has been the inability to develop, as yet, an adequate war requirements body whose duty it would be to get a picture of the idealized needs of all the armed services for an indefinite period in the future and break down those needs into the material, labor and plant requirements necessary to fill them. Some action along these lines, of course, being carried on by various of the departments concerned, such as the Army, the Navy, Finance, Labor and Munitions and Supply. But no organized approach has yet been worked out successfully.

The best economic opinion here looks upon the problem of getting maximum production of war material from the national economy, as a process without foreseeable limits. For the only limits are those determined by the physical capacity of the nation to stand the demands made upon it to produce guns, tanks and planes instead of the goods and services that in peacetime make for civilized living. The Canadian people already have "taken" a great deal but they probably can, and will, "take" even more.

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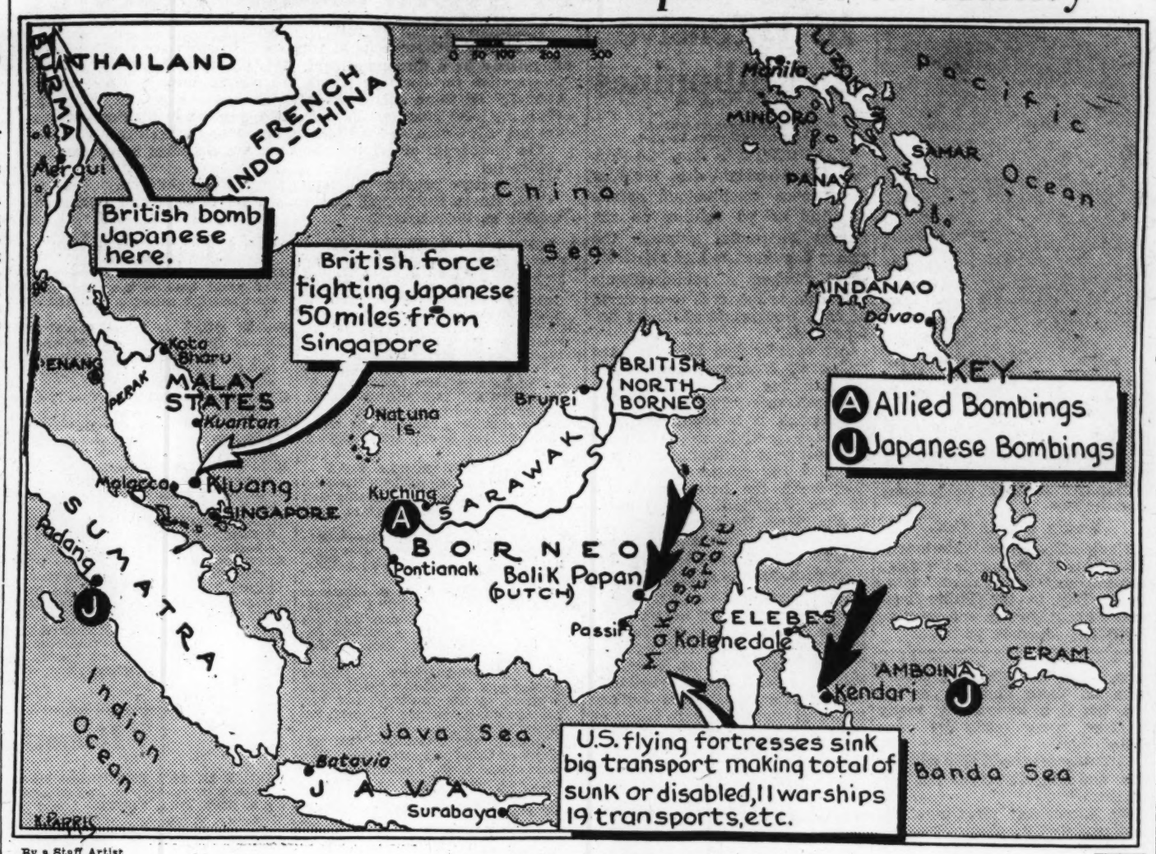

By a Staff Artist

The Battle of the Pacific

Arrows show points on Borneo and Celebes at which landings were made by Japanese. Location of some of the main operations in the Southwestern Pacific to date also is indicated.

U. S. Wartime Unity Praised in Canada

By the Associated Press

Whitby, Ont., Jan. 28

Attorney General Gordon Conant said last night in an address before the newly formed Pickering Rotary Club that the solidarity shown by the United States population in wartime "offers a great example to us, who should be setting the example for them."

Mr. Conant presented the Pickering Club with a United States flag, a gift from the Butte, Mont., Rotary Club.

Western Canada's Farms Are Facing Shortage of Labor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 28 (AP)—The possibility of a general labor shortage throughout western Canada when spring field work begins was seen today by farmers in various sections, and managers of Provincial Government employment bureaus in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta indicated the outlook was not too promising.

At Lethbridge, Alberta, W. E. McCutcheon, Manager of the Employment Bureau, said that only 129 men now are registered with that office, only about 40 of these farm workers, and that "a strong demand right now would absorb the available supply of men within a few days."

Saskatchewan employment bureau managers said, "Undoubtedly there will be a shortage of farm labor in the spring." At Saskatoon, the bureau reported experienced dairymen are scarce.

The manager of the Winnipeg Employment and Claims Office said there was no shortage of registrants, "but we can't get the men to take the jobs."

"Men who are experienced in farm work seem to be holding back from taking farm jobs," he said. "So far there are no complaints from farmers about labor shortage, but no doubt it will be different in the spring."

Japanese Reminded By Moscow Paper Of German Boasts

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—Under the headline "He Who Laughs Last" the Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported today that Japanese journalists are predicting the establishment of a vast economic arc from Australia to Eastern Siberia under Japanese control.

Since there is rigid censorship in Japan, Pravda added, such articles must be published with the full knowledge of the authorities.

"We consider it necessary to warn them against this kind of senseless writing," continued the Communist paper, advising the Japanese writers to learn from the early boasting of the German press over what the Nazi Army would do in Russia.

Board to Speed Aid To Soviet via Iran

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—"Traffic on Russia's supply route through Iran has grown so fast" that a commission representing Britain, Russia and Iran had to be formed in order to discuss transport problems, according to a BBC broadcast picked up here by CBS.

The British member, Brig. Sir Godfrey Rhodes, chief of the Transportation Directorate in Iran, told journalists yesterday that he hopes the flow of traffic would be doubled by this spring. He added that "many locomotives and wagons from Britain have already arrived, staffed by British experts," BBC said.

Allied Victory Grows at Macassar Strait

Continued from Page 1

and fought off a formation of Japanese Messerschmitts in their attack on a Japanese convoy off the east Malayan coast, according to Australian dispatches.

The dispatch did not further identify the Messerchmitts, or say whether they were planes which the Germans might have supplied the Japanese Air Force or were a Japanese-built plane on the Messerschmitt pattern.

The Australian-piloted fighters engaged the Messerschmitts while the bombers scored a heavy hit on one 10,000-ton Japanese ship and damaged others.

Returning pilots said they found the area teeming with Japanese planes.

Along the fighting front there are increasing signs of RAF cooperation with defense forces on the ground.

Arrival of Hurricane reinforcements has permitted more planes to be spread for protection of the front line in Johore Province and for escort work in bombing expeditions against the Japanese.

Although the Japanese still have air superority, the RAF and RAAF are engaging in several fighter sweeps daily along the front and are putting up sturdy resistance against Japanese attacks on Singapore.

A formation of eight heavy American bombers sank a large Japanese transport at Balikpapan and scored a direct hit on a cruiser there during the Battle of Macassar Straits(according to the United States War Department. One of the bombers was lost during the attack.

Washington announcements for the five-day operations brought Japanese losses to 36 ships—12 known sinkings, 6 probable sinkings, and 18 damaged.

Balikpapan is a port on the East Coast of Borneo in the Netherlands Indies. The transport was sunk in the river there, but the cruiser was outside the harbor.

The Pacific Islands:

Meanwhile Japanese bombers made a heavy raid on Padang on the West Coast of Sumatra, setting fire to two ships and damaging a third, it was announced from United Nations headquarters.

Some casualties were announced as a result of a new attack in the region of Ambon, on Amboina Island between the Celebes and New Guinea.

"There has been no decrease in enemy air activity," the Netherlands Indies Command said. "Bombs were dropped on several undefended places, causing little material damage. Here and there in the southeast of Borneo bombs were dropped and machine-gunning took place."

Reporting no news from Balik Papan, Borneo port on the Macassar Strait, its communiqué said: "There is reason to assume the Japanese have occupied the completely destroyed and burned out establishments."

Strong resistance was reported against the invaders at Kendari, but loss of communication with that City was acknowledged.

Netherlands naval aircraft again bombed the airdrome and storage yards at Kuching, Sarawak.

Referring to the convoy battle in Macassar Strait, experts said it was apparent that the invaders had been lured into a trap, set by the Dutch more than a week ago when they announced that Balik Papan's great oil fields had been destroyed and implied that land defenses had been withdrawn.

In accepting the "invitation," the Japanese armada unwarily sailed into a hornets' nest of United Nations submarines, bombers, and surface warcraft. No immediate estimate was available on the loss of Japanese lives, which presumably ran into the thousands,

From Rangoon:

The small British garrison at Mergui, on the West Coast of the Burma panhandle 240 miles south of Moulmein, has been evacuated, the British Command announced.

The communiqué said all stores and personnel had been removed successfully during the past week and that the operation was not interfered with in any way by the enemy.

Yankee volunteer fliers at the same time achieved another air-fighting feat east of Rangoon when, in a daylight dogfight, the destroyed 6 Japanese fighter planes by unofficial count, probably destroyed 6 more, and damaged 9 others of a disrupted formation of 37.

British bombers with fighter-plane escort have carried out raids on Japanese troops on the Kawkareik-Myawaddi Road east of Moulmein and machine-gunned lines of trucks, an RAF communiqué announced.

The Army command earlier had announced that military authorities have taken over control of Moulmein, 100 miles east of Rangoon and apparent goal of the Japanese column, "in preparation for future operations."

The RAF announced that a force of eight Japanese bombers attacked the airdrome north of Rangoon, but had caused only slight damage and no casualties. Rangoon had three air-raid warnings in the 24-hour period ending at 6 a. m. Jan. 27.

British and Burmese forces engaged Japanese advance units in a region described as east of the Salween River, principal watercourse of Eastern Burma which flows south into the Gulf of Martaban at Moulmein.

An Army communiqué said a number of troops of the Burma Rifles and Burma Frontier Force had won their way back to the defense lines from Tavoy.

That port region some 180 miles down the peninsula from Moulmein had been evacuated before the Japanese advance.

From Chungking:

The official Chinese Central Daily News said that "the unprecedented successes of the American volunteer group are a sure harbinger of a formidable Allied air offensive in the Pacific."

Three important factors accounting for the successes of the American pilots, it said, are the superior quality of the American planes, superior fighting technique, and superior morale.

The Japanese-controlled Saigon Radio said that Chinese troops participating in the defense of Burma had gone into action against the Japanese in Eastern Burma alongside their British allies.

Pursuing Russians Push Nazis Back to Double Defense Lines

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—The recapture of 79 more towns was reported today in dispatches from the Russian front which said the Red Army was moving forward northwest and southwest of Moscow at the threshold of a double defense line to which the Germans were retreating.

[On the basis of previous information on the Soviet forward positions, the Nazi line apparently extends from near Velikie Luki to the Vyazma Region, thence to a point near Bryansk.]

Soviet reports indicated that the German defense system, rushed toward completion, consists of two lines of defense works one about a mile and a half behind the other.

Despite a stiffening of the German resistance, progress was reported for the Soviet divide-and-conquer campaign.

Russian cavalry on the southwestern front recaptured nine strongly held towns and left 900 German fatalities on a single battlefield, dispatches from that sector said.

The Red Army also was said to be continuing mile after mile in its drive west along the Rzhev Rail Line toward Velikie Luki, 80 miles from the Latvian Frontier.

The Soviet Information Bureau said a number of additional villages and towns were reoccupied yesterday.

[Rzhev, a communications center 130 miles northwest of Moscow, was bypassed by Russian spearheads in the drive reported to have established Soviet control of a zone only 80 miles from the Latvian Frontier. Russian forces are now said to be moving upon the city.]

Along roads of Nazi retreat Soviet troops artfully camouflaged for operations in the snow pursued tactics of blockade and encirclement.

The army newspaper Red Star outlined tersely the system used west of Kalinin:

"Soviet troops are blockading the enemy with small forces and have cut his communications. The bulk of the Red Army troops are pursuing the retreating Fascists, splitting them into isolated groups and annihilating them."

Heavy blows also are being dealt the Germans on the southwestern front, the newspaper said.

[The British radio reported that the Russians had blown up a hotel in which 150 officers were billeted at the menaced city of Orel, a German base 200 miles below Moscow.]

The Soviet Information Bureau, without disclosing names, said two German generals had been killed by guerillas in the Ukraine.

[The German High Command claimed that Russian reinforcements which had landed on the southern coast of the Crimea had been beaten back.]

Nazis Digging In

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—Germany is building a series of defense lines on the Eastern Front stretching all the way back to the approaches of Berlin, Prof. Michael Gavriloff declared today in a lecture before the Kuibyshev Communists' Club.

Professor Gabriloff, a well-known Local Party spokesman, told his 500 listeners that the Germans were creating one line along the 1939 Russian-Polish Border, another along the previous Russian-Polish frontier further east and a third along the entire length of the Oder River in Germany.

"In the near future," he said, "all Soviet territory will again become Russian."

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Los Angeles Seeks Removal Of 13,000 Japanese Aliens

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Board of Supervisors asked the Federal Government yesterday to remove 13,000 alien Japanese from the Los Angeles area to inland points to safeguard defense industries and preclude fifth column activity.

Wayne Allen, County Manager, had urged the action in a resolution which said Japanese aliens were a potential source of danger to American security and should be sent inland to till the soil far removed from air fields, power plants, water lines and other strategic defense points.

"It is difficult if not impossible to distinguish between loyal and disloyal Japanese," the resolution added. "In the event of invasion of California by forces of Japan, the civil population would be unable to cope with the large Japanese population, which would constitute a potentially dangerous fifth column enemy. There are 93,717 Japanese in California, of which 33,569 are aliens, and 36,866 Japanese reside in Los Angeles county, 13,391 being aliens."

The supervisors ordered the discharge of 56 Japanese-Americans employed by the county, and the city took similar action against its 39 American-born Japanese. They were allowed, however, to apply for leaves of absence to be in effect for the duration of the war.

Japanese Moved

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Mexican Army has removed more than 200 Japanese from the vital oil zone stretching along the gulf from Tampico to Minatitlan and turned some over to Federal police as suspected saboteurs.

Sabotage on a minor scale, such as the theft of equipment and opening of pipelines, has been reported on numerous occasions since Mexico broke with the Axis.

The Japanese, many of them senior employees of the Government petroleum administrations, were transferred to inland control centers just as their compatriots in the strategic defense zones of the Pacific coast have been.

Discharge Sought

AUBURN, Wash., Jan. 28 (AP)—Sixty-five members of the boilermakers, machinists and firemen and oilers' unions served notice on the Northern Pacific Railway Co., yesterday that three alien Japanese must be dismissed from employment within 48 hours or the company would face the prospects of a sit-down strike at the shop and roundhouse here.

Their letter was addressed to Mechanical Supervisor G. L. Ernstrom after a lunch-hour meeting.

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Lack of Confidence Not Behind Australian Pleas

PERTH, AUSTRALIA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Sir Earle Page, Special Minister to Britain, will represent Australia in the War Cabinet in London until the post can be filled by regular appointment, it was announced today.

[Prime Minister Churchill told the British House of Commons yesterday that Australia and New Zealand had requested representation in the British War Cabinet, and said he was not only granting that request but allowing Canada and the Union of South Africa representation.]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 28—The insistence with which Australia has been calling on the British and United States for full-scale aid in the Pacific shouldn't be interpreted either to lack of confidence in the ability of the Australian forces or to undue awe of Japanese prowess.

No greater mistake can be made, it is declared in responsible circles here, than to interpret recent utterances of Australian leaders as casting any doubt on Australia's conviction that it is able to shoulder its full share of the task of clearing the Japanese out of the Pacific zones they have invaded.

One evidence of this is the fact that the Government is eager to take a share in framing the strategy behind the plan to clean up the Pacific. Earlier Governments have shared this desire for a greater say in the direction of the war. But they were content to proceed in the ordinary and more or less confidential channels of the Dominion's Office or by cable to the British Cabinet. The results of this method have shown in the lamentable state of unpreparedness when Japan struck.

Prime Minister John Curtin used these recognized channels when he first came into office but he quickly decided he was unlikely to meet with more success thereby than his predecessors. This opinion was shared by the two most vital members of his Cabinet, Minister of Supply John A. Beasley and Minister of External Affairs H. V. Evatt. Like Mr. Curtin they are essentially realists and if ever there is a published history of the inner workings of the Cabinet since Christmas week—when Mr. Curtin made his first momentous statement directly calling on the United States for aid—it is most probable that they will be disclosed as the force moving him to action.

Plain Speaking by Curtin

Characteristically, once the first step was taken, Prime Minister Curtin needed no more priming. Having made a decision he kept steadily on until this week he reached the stage of declaring publicly and pointedly, "No nation can afford to risk the future on the infallibility of one man, no nation can submerge its right of speaking for itself because of the assumed omniscience of another."

That's plainer speaking to Britain than has ever been heard here before. But though at first hearing it caused a gasp of surprise there is no sign the Australians don't indorse what the Prime Minister said although perhaps some would have preferred to paraphrase the words to conform to their more traditional attitude toward the mother country.

The people here know that Mr. Curtin's aim is victory for the Allies at the earliest possible moment with a peace based on the Atlantic Charter. Therefore if some are not always ready to applaud his bluntness, they are prepared to admit the honesty of his intentions and also that it is getting results more quickly than the more timid methods of his predecessors.

That Australia is not merely endeavoring to throw its responsibilities on others is evidenced by the additional demand the Government is making on its own people in an effort to meet the new enemy threats. No time is being lost in giving effect to a plan to mobilize full man power for the fighting services and war production. It is now indicated that all up to 60 years are going to be required to register to enable the authorities to obtain a complete picture of the labor resources of Australia. The Government will have complete control of these men and women and, as the need arises, it will move them from non-essential occupations to wartime industries.

Liberties To Be Curbed

Mr. Curtin has indicated that one result of this concentration on war work may be some interference in the personal liberties of employers and employees. He said today that the next few weeks may see some enterprises closed down or diverted but that there will be no use in appealing to the Government because it is determined to go ahead. The War Cabinet has also instructed the Army Department to investigate the possibility of forming those remaning in civil occupations into a People's Army to carry out a "scorched earth" policy and other behind-the-lines activities should the need arise. Women, besides being included in the organization of man power for war industries, are also taking over certain Army work to free men for front-line units. The first members of this womens army to be used for this purpose went to camp this week. An opportunity to enlist in the fighting services is being given to the nationals of Allied countries and those failing to volunteer within a period yet to be specified by Minister of the Army Frank Force be compulsorily enlisted in militia units for home defense.

There remains one matter on which the Government has not taken action—the continuation of racing. A steadily mounting feeling that horse-racing and dog-racing should be stopped while the enemy is so near was given extra momentum this week when ex-Prime Minister Arthur Fadden declared the time had arrived to impose a complete ban. The Government, however, is hesitating to go beyond the midweek ban already imposed.

Direct Threat

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 28 (AP)—Australian Government circles do not share Prime Minister Winston Churchill's doubt that the Japanese will attempt an invasion of the Australian mainland, it was reported on good authority today.

Though no official statement was issued, these circles were said to feel that the Japanese landings on Australia's outer island barrier constitute a very direct threat to the Commonwealth. In his House of Commons report on the war yesterday, Mr. Churchill declared "a serious mass invasion" attempt by the Japanese would be "a very ambitious overseas operation . . . in the precarious and limited period before the British and American Navies regain . . . unquestionable command of the Pacific."

Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde declared that Mr. Churchill's statement on reorganization of the Allied war policy left several essential points still to be cleared up. One of the most important to Australia is location of the proposed Pacific Council, which Australia and New Zealand would prefer to see established in Washington rather than in London.

While praising Mr. Churchill for doing "a magnificent job," the Sydney Mirror declared today that the "record of Britain in this war is a record of terrible blunders."

"It comes as a great shock," the paper said commenting on Mr. Churchill's address yesterday before the British House of Commons, "that Mr. Churchill should claim all these blunders as his own, but it is known that many of them were made by men around him.

"Great leaders need able lieutenants, and Mr. Churchill has not got them."

The Mirror said Mr. Churchill's statement that no obstacles would be placed in the way of releasing Australian troops overseas for home defense duty was ambiguous, because no transport had been provided.

Supply Board

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 28 (AP)—A new Allied Supply Council was established here yesterday and the Government announced all Commonwealth labor would be diverted to defense production in a broad program to vastly strengthen the United Nations' position in the Southwestern Pacific.

And when the Allies are "on anything like equal terms" with Japan, Cabinet members declared, the United States-Dutch victory over an enemy invasion fleet in Macassar Strait will be repeated in every theater of the Pacific conflict.

The Council set up here will deal with supply problems arising between Australia and its Allies. It will be expanded as the war proceeds and is expected ultimately to include representatives of every nation fighting Japan.

Prime Minister John Curtin announced at Perth that the Government intends to close immediately all non-essential industries throughout Australia and transfer the labor thus released to establishments engaged in defense production.

Led Attack

Associated Press

Ensign George Cox

Naval officer from Watertown, N. Y., who commanded a fast torpedo boat which darted into Subic Bay in the Philippines under heavy gunfire and sank a 5,000 ton Japanese vessel.

Lull Persists In Offensive In Philippines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—For the second straight day, the War Department communiqué speaks of little or no fighting on the Bataan Peninsula, although the enemy continued to land relatively small numbers of reinforcements in the Subic Bay area to the north of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's defense lines.

Air activity has likewise been restricted, Japanese planes doing no bombing and engaging in reconnaissance flights only.

Although it is recognized that Japanese inactivity can only mean the enemy is gathering his force for new and greater attempts to overwhelm the heroic resistance of the American and Filipino troops, War Department officials point out that General MacArthur can make good use of the lull.

U. S. Morale at Highest

His troops have been fighting almost continuously for the past four weeks or more, large numbers of them going without rest for protracted periods of time. When not actually repelling Japanese attacks, the defenders have been obliged to travel many miles to bring up their own ammunition.

Despite the tremendous pressure, however, General MacArthur has reported that morale is at its apex and virtually raw recruits have now become battle-hardened and wily veterans. Japanese losses in the Peninsula fighting to date are described as exceedingly heavy.

Atlanta Prisoners Praised, Get Merits

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle told prisoners in the Atlanta Federal penitentiary today they are making a vital contribution to the "unity of purpose that makes America invincible."

The Cabinet member presented awards of merit to a group of prisoners who have labored night and day in a voluntary speed-up-production-for-defense program.

"You have not been driven to your tasks," Mr. Biddle told the serious workmen. "You have been moved by the sincere belief that the defense of your country demands the unstinted effort of every one of its sons."

Newspaper and newsreel cameras clicked as the Attorney General presented the special awards in the prison auditorium.

Last April approximately 1,000 prisoners who run the wheels of industry in the plant asked that their work week be advanced

To spur themselves in their ac- from 40 to 62 hours.

celerated labor, the prisoners hung over work tables cartoons, of Hitler, drawn by one of their number. The cartoons bear the legend: "let's lick him."

The prisoners manufacture TNT bags, shell covers, tents, portable water tanks and other articles used by the Army.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT—Rough, tough, fast, and funny comedy-melodrama about ex-gangsters and Nazis. Skillfully acted, and photographed. —M, Y, C.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS — Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becmes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT — Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

CORSICAN BROTHERS—Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., flourishes in dual role of Corsican twins. Action slow at times but those who appreciate cloak-and-sword heroics should find romance, audacity, and violence enough to satisfy them.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters. —M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightenment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FORTY JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS — Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

DOWN IN SAN DIEGO—Routine melodrama about foreign agents and a group of young men and women who come to grips with them.— M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. NORTH—A sprightly and amusing detective film in which Gracie Allen, as a slightly daffy chatterbox, leads the constabulary a merry dance before she conducts them right up to the murderer.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army pilots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LABURNUM GROVE—Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the face of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MARRY THE BOSS' DAUGHTER — Minor comedy, with some satirical touches at the expense of big business.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photo play based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor." —M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH — Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

OBLIGING YOUNG LADY — Slight comedy with varied gags, but with too little opportunity for juvenile Joan Carroll.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PACIFIC BLACKOUT—Melodrama excellently acted and provided with some first-rate comedy.—M, Y.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PERFECT SNOB — Comedy in which more of the humor comes from the acting of Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood than from the plot. —M, Y.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. —M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS — Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy, with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE—The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

© RKO Radio Pictures

Gracie Allen
In "Mr. and Mrs. North"

SUN VALLEY SERENADE — Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the RAF.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT — Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal-mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS—Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship a springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood. —M, Y.

WE GO FAST—Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor. M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY—Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer. M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

1,500-Mile Pipeline From Louisiana To Ease South, East Oil Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Louisiana oil—most vital force of American industry and national defense—is bubbling and surging on its way to this city and other terminals on the 1,500-mile pipeline recently completed by Plantation Pipelines, Inc., and now almost ready to be put in operation. Under the compelling pressure of powerful electric pumps, located at strategic intervals along the entire route, the motivating fluid is coming East for the first time through a pipeline.

This initial underground carrier system to be built in this section of oil-wealthy but transportation-shy America, received the "go ahead" signal from Washington Jan. 21. It will require ten days for the oil to reach Spartanburg, longer for other points farther East.

Litigation over pipeline-established transportation rates was halted in Washington when the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the system to establish its own rates.

First shipments of oil over the new route will be waste material which will serve to clear the pipe, four to 12 inches in diameter, on the 850-mile stretch from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., of slag, scale and dirt. It will also prove a valuable testing force to establish leaks and weak spots in the vast system.

While the tests are in progress, the entire area of the pipeline will be under constant observation by experts. Officials, however, have expressed confidence that the tests will be successful and of more or less routine nature. If this is so, then pure gasoline and oil will be delivered to storage tanks already built along the route within the next two weeks, according to their estimates.

This will tend to relieve possible shortages in the military, agricultural, and industrial South and East, and in turn reduce the necessity for the transportation of petroleum from Northeastern refineries to the South.

Construction on all terminal stations is almost completed, as well as operations on storage tanks, ethyl blending plants, and loading racks of the main southwest to northeast line, in anticipation of the early arrival of oil.

Petroleum products will be transported through the pipeline one after the other, a pipeline official stated, an intervening "area of contamination" to exist between products, which is to be caught at terminals and allowed to settle in tanks. Natural gravity will separate this contaminated petroleum and mechanical treatment will allow salvage to be made.

MacArthur's Praise Sung by New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28—Affairs of war again highlighted the New York legislative calendar late yesterday in a unanimously adopted resolution voicing "deepest appreciation" of the people of New York State to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's little Army in the Philippines.

Citing its action as comparable to the stand of United States soldiers under "Washington at Trenton and Valley Forge, Perry at Lake Erie, Jackson at New Orleans, the Texans at the Alamo, the high tide at Gettysburg, and the Marines at Belleau Wood," the tribute acclaimed the Pacific force as restoring to "original luster the glory of American arms."

Its sponsor was Assemblyman William M. Stuart, Canisteo Republican and Chairman of the Lower House Military Affairs Committee.

Kent Coal Miners Win Pay Raise

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The 19-day strike in the Kent coal mines was settled today by a negotiated agreement.

The miners won an increase in wages to a rate of $2.05 a shift, plus a war bonus of 90 cents and 23 cents for each ton of coal.

Temporary Promotions In the Marine Corps

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday the temporary promotion of five high ranking officers in the Marine Corps, including Brig. Gen. Ross E. Rowell, commanding general of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, to Major General.

The following colonels were elevated to Brigadier Generals:

Harry I. Schmidt, executive officer in the paymaster's office; Harry K. Pickett, commander of marine forces at the 14th Naval District; W. H. Repurtus, commanding general of the Marine Base at San Diego, Calif., and R. R. Wright, Marine Corps paymaster.

N. C. to Build Up Its Secondary Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. J. Melville Broughton has allocated $3,000,000 to be used in building up North Carolina's secondary highway system, since wartime priorities have curtailed major construction projects on the primary system. North Carolina was the first State to take over the construction and maintenance of its entire highway system.

The $3,000,000 allocated to secondary highways comes from a surplus of unallocated funds that was increased by record-breaking gasoline tax and license collections last year.

Columbia Granting Credits For Armed Service for U. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Columbia College faculty has adopted a resolution granting credit equaling approximately two-thirds of what would be earned in a normal semester to students who serve a year or more with

Today's Woman

Modern Rooms Combine Old And New

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It is noticeable that arrangements of furnished rooms shown by leading department stores here are lacking in the more sensational and sophisticated decorative ideas that have prevailed in recent years. There is no let-down in quality or amount of attention given to these always stimulating displays; but there is an evident shift in tendencies of taste among the highly skillful decorators who conceive such displays as those pictured here and now to be seen at Altman's. Conservative, and possibly at first glance sedate, they hold many elements worthy of close attention, as trend indicators.

One extreme that continued for several years, following the first excitements over "modern" design, was a stage of trial and error that, happily, has passed. From all this groping there have developed substantial fundamentals of a decorative art expressive of our times, tastes, and living standards, domestic and social. Now, "modern" has settled down, in its more intelligent forms, to take on shapes and color uses that are rational. In them, schooled designers with matured ideals blend construction methods and new materials of this machine age with the mental attitudes and tempo of the present decades.

Queen Anne Influence

This has involved recognizing, to a degree, an influence that at first modernists not only set aside, but actively condemned—the furniture styles of the 1700's. The tripod round-top table in the modern group here is an example of natural and sane acceptance of a traditional form by a designer of this decade. Here the utility of a graceful Queen Anne form, once laboriously produced throughout by hand, has been preserved in a low-cost, soundly-made type adapted to today's machine production.

Such is healthy contemporary eclecticism—the practice of utilizing ideas of either the past or present as they may best serve a specific and immediate purpose. This practice on the part of recent designers and decorators has led to their work becoming more popular with the owners of conservatively furnished homes. Nearly all conservative families at first wholeheartedly rejected early modernists' startling forms and color schemes. At present, most of them welcome the enlivening effects achieved by the flexibly-minded successors to those pioneers in modernism.

A Mellow Blending

One who has followed steadily the yearly evidences that time smooths away the sharp angles of extreme artistic explosiveness in this field sees a clear kinship between these quiet interiors and those startlingly novel experiments of some ten years ago. Although traditional names are given to the living rooms shown here—two of them are announced as "Hudson River Victorian" and "Early Georgian"—each is composed with mellowed blending of modernists' essential motives and the most acceptable characteristics of Queen Victoria's time and George Washington's.

These can indicate, for those who care, that the sources of furnishing styles really are not in manufacturing plants, nor behind the scenes in department stores, although some quickly passing fashions may spring up from those places. The sources are rather in the current aesthetic, intellectual, and economic life of a period.

This fact is acknowledged in Altman's announcement of these living rooms:

"In times like these we believe that what people want in a living room is escape from excitement—a heart-warming place where you can play duets with your little daughter or snuggle down in your armchair with your favorite spaniel and read a good book; an inviting place which attracts your friends with its promise of comfort and hospitality. We believe that these times call for sane, sound, beautiful decorations, rooms personally planned for your pleasure, your comfort, your taste. Rooms cannot be planned as stage sets; they must be planned for you."

Informality New Keynote

Their Georgian living room is based on a typical one of the late 1700's, in which much of the furniture might have been like these pieces. But it is arranged here to suit today's home needs, a small table at each end of the sofa, which itself is placed with end toward the fireplace. The main grouping speaks of intimacy, comfort, and flexibility in social and family manners, in contrast to the stiffness and formality with which a chest of drawers stands traditionally between two handsome chairs against the left wall.

In both the selection of the articles and their arrangement, Georgian practice and present-day preferences have been merged, with results suiting current desires. The walls are painted pale caramel, matching the damask curtains. Tones of the same color are carried to differing fabrics covering the sofa and the several chairs, the two in the foreground being in white and gold. Period pieces are of walnut and mahogany.

The walls of the Victorian interior have a gray, satin-surface paper; the ceiling is soft sky-blue and so are the draperies. The needle-point rug is grayed black with rose panels and borders in dull reds, green, tans. The loveseats are in antique green, the other seats in muted colors taken from the rug. Again, Altman's decorators have caught the air of an earlier period, choosing a modulated carpet, white marble mantel, wax flowers under glass, and ancestor portraits. But the arrangement gives a present-day air of simplicity and ease Victorians did not know.

The walls of the modern living room are pale lime-green, the carpet one shade deeper, and the woodwork painted off-white. Recessed bookshelves are enclosed by sliding marquetry doors, above a long decorative shelf. The bleached mahogany commode at the left has open drawers behind its two doors; the sofa is, in elephant-color fabric; the chair in sage-green.

Three living rooms illustrating contemporary adaptations of period styles: Georgian (top), Victorian (lower left), Modern (right). Shown by B. Altman & Co.

Suit With Change of Accessories Is Spring's Smartest Day-Into-Dark Costume

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A suit—that's what I have my eye on," remarked a member of the fashion press to her companion as they scrutinized a smart emerald green suit in cashmere jersey with a cardigan neckline. It was designed by Vera Maxwell and you could put it on now under your furs and wear it right on through the spring.

A suit is always ready to wear, and though it implies all the trimness of a uniform, it allows for enough frills for a wedding.

Suits are practical and tractable, and therefore what women need these days. The woman with foresight carries enough accessories in her handbag to see her through any kind of a startling "dress" emergency. She may set off in the morning wearing a smart simple suit and looking as inconspicuous as a wren. Meet her the same afternoon at some function, and, though in the same suit, she has been literally transformed.

Study her carefully and you will see that the accessories have done it—sparkling earrings twinkling gaily, a frothy lace jabot, a startling bracelet, and gloves that touch off the bit of color you scarcely noticed before in her hat. But that's the way with suits. They have the makings to see you through the whole day.

Helen Cookman provides in her collection a number of suits for "evening activities." These are made of beautiful, heavy tweeds. Their short, warm jackets, worn with long "gay nineties" skirts, fit snugly into the early spring party picture. But slip off the jacket, and the filmiest lace blouse proclaims your unchanging feminine feelings. The contrast of lace and tweed is always surprising. These dinner suits give a functional appearance but it is only jacket deep as the frilly blouse reveals.

"Buy one good thing, and it will outlast many cheap ones," is a sound moral to observe in the purchase of a spring suit. "Do you see this 'Tintype' suit?" Helen Cookman asked, handling a soft golden tweed model rather affectionately. "I showed the 'mother' of this suit three years ago, "and I think it still so good that I am showing it again."

Sophie, of Saks Fifth Avenue, celebrated for her "little suits," introduces moiré to the spring suit picture. For dressy occasions this fabric lends itself well to suits, and is also used in combination with wool or silk in navy or black. Jackets of these suits are short and fitted, with interesting dressmaker detail.

A group of suits in the Saks Fifth Avenue resort collection stresses skirts whose hems are bordered with a three-inch band of bright color. This feature shows possibilities of becoming a trend.

The suit dress is a notable newcomer in the double-duty costume picture. It can be worn as a two-piece dress, or as a suit by the mere substitution of a frilly blouse for the bodice of the dress. One smart model buttons up close to the neck, with a jabot frill at one side, and fits softly but trimly at the waistline and over the bust.

Charles Armour makes these "button-on-button-off" suits, that look like dresses, of specially constructed jersey. The blouses button neatly into the skirt band and look every bit as trim as a dress when worn with jackets. He also shows them in black sheers that are feminine and wearable, and above all, gay.

Mme. Jeanne's New Hats Blossom With Spring Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mme. Jeanne Rousseau opens her new salon at 19 West 57th Street with an outstanding collection of hats that testify to her knowledge of fabrics and how to combine them with individuality and chic.

Perhaps her most important contribution to the spring millinery parade lies in her use of flowers, particularly of roses. A tiny paillasson bonnet, trimmed with a full-blown rose beneath whose fragile leaves nestle day-old buds with green stems that twist about the brim, is reminiscent of Renoir and the flattering little hats he caught on his canvases. Three half-blown roses perch precariously, yet with precision, on the gleaming outline of a black straw—and make you remember the roses that grew in June beside a certain garden gate.

A saucy little toque introduces Mme. Jeanne's big ribbon novelty—her airplane - propeller - bow, which soars upward and outward across the front in a cloud of blue French veiling. Scarcely a hat is shown in her collection that does not boast a drift of veiling. One of them, a black turban, introduces a bib-shaped veil draped beneath the chin. The veil is edged with corded silk.

Flowers, ribbons, and more flowers deck Mme. Jeanne's hats, and they are made of many fabrics, some of them as fragile and transparent as spun glass. Others are of rough yet light straws; of ballibuntl, taffeta, and faille; or of the softest felts. One model is made of imported Swiss cellophane braid in a gay plaid.

Mme. Jeanne, originally from that romantic old French cathedral city of Tours, is now an American citizen. Her background is a rich one, with a broad millinery experience both in Paris and New York.

New Fashion Award Launched

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The American Fashion Critics Award, to be based on a survey of the entire fashion year, has just been launched by Coty. The person designated as the winner of the award will receive from Coty, Inc., a plaque or fashion trophy, symbolic of fashion, and a check for $1,000.

In addition, Coty will purchase from the winning designer a garment representative of the trend which was selected as outstanding, and will present this article to the New York Museum of Costume Art as part of the Coty Contemporary Costume Collection.

The American fashion industry, Coty believes, has a distinct place in our war effort. Its contribution aids morale. It also contributes employment to 100,000 wage earners in the fashion industry, supports 20,000 separate establishments engaged in the fashion business, and a $3,000,000,000 annual volume to our national life. Serious dislocation of this industry would be a needless waste of our resources, this firm believes.

After having been two years on its own, American fashion, in the opinion of this firm, needs but one thing—the development of greater pride in its own achievements. The logical group equipped to pass critical judgment on American fashion is the group of editors and reporters who watch the fashion parade from day to day and year to year. Each December from now on they will be invited to cast their ballots for the winner of the new award.

No restrictions of any sort are to be made on the critics as to how the selection shall be made. It is recommended, however, that the winner be a designer of women's apparel, or accessories, whose outstanding ideas of the year brought about a basic change in the silhouette, a strong new influence, or a whirlwind success. The first presentation will take place in January, 1943.

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The Home Forum

These Determined Ones

I HEARD A beautiful rhythmic roaring and grumbling and there was the young white bull marching home along the road, swinging his head from side to side, muttering happily and completely pleased with himself. "Oh, Pablo," I told him, "I thought you were safely back in the hills!" By the look of his sides, I could see that he was stuffed full of good things to eat; that he had been feasting in forbidden territory belonging to a neighbor. I opened the pasture gate and he strode in, glad to be home again.

It was late afternoon. That morning I had driven all the cattle up the canyon, back into the hills where any grass-eating creature should be contented. I had stayed a while with them there, watching them settle down to graze, feeling relaxed and happy in that still place. At least at first, I thought it was still. Hill country is filled with sound, but soft and quiet sound; and I found myself listening to the variety of little noises. Loudest of all was the bell one of my cows wore; less loud was the sound of the Lily goat's little bell. There were the many sounds of grass being pulled up and eaten, the soft footfalls of cattle moving slowly as they grazed.

* * *

Rock wrens made pleasant music. Whenever a canyon wren tried out the scale, I scarcely breathed for fear I'd miss a note. I love the songs of mocking-birds and meadow larks and linnets and sparrows, and the thin tissue-paper-like attempts at singing made by humming-birds—but the canyon wren is best of all. His song is not heard where there are many houses, for he likes a wilderness remote and beautiful. He speaks of high mountains and deep canyons and turbulent water pouring over rocks.

From the rocky top of our mountain came the cawing of crows—quite a triumphant sound, and well it might be. Once golden eagles nested there, but the crows took over the place for their own.

* * *

I sat there listening and thinking about living things, and I decided that one of the interesting things about animals is their purposefulness and their absorption in the moment at hand. Each sound I had heard was made by something entirely taken up by its own affairs. No animal I know seems to go about pondering on what might happen tomorrow. Of course, some of the wild things store away food for the future, but certainly not in a worrisome way. It is not as if they believed that they might starve if they didn't hurry and fill their store-houses; it is more as if their minds were filled with thoughts of their present tasks, as if their motto were "Do It Now."

Now Pablo, coming home from where he should not have been, reminded me of what I had thought earlier in the day, of the single purposefulness of animals. Pablo, all the time he had been going up the canyon, had had his mind on the food beyond our boundary and was thinking of nothing else. Probably, as soon as I had left, he headed that way, though it meant climbing one steep hill and plunging down the other side, going through a cactus patch and over a fence. Now, stuffed to bulging repleteness, he had decided to come home again; and, of course, he made me laugh. Though at times the determined ways of these animals are trying, it is hard to stay cross at them for long. You can just see how their minds work, and this day Pablo's satisfaction at having gone where he wanted had reached the point of smugness. It was as though he was singing his own praises as he marched down the road.

* * *

Sometimes a message shoots through the minds of all the ducks simultaneously. They will be contentedly hunting bugs or dunking their heads into a water bucket near the barn when, as if obeying a signal, they will line up and go waddle waddle waddle to somewhere else. Quite briskly, too. And the sheep, seemingly satisfied with nibblings, will lift their noses from the grass, scoot under one fence, cross the road, scoot under another fence and be in the oat field before I have stopped yelling at them not to dare go there.

My cow, Jane, always moves from one spot to another as if going from here to there is of greatest importance. She never walks any way but briskly; she quite often trots or gallops home from wherever she has been grazing. One evening I watched her and three little goats coming off the hill; they gathered speed as they progressed until Jane seemed bounding almost like a deer and the three goats came playfully, flipping their bodies all the way. Of course, now Jane has an important something on her mind—her young son Micky—and, when he calls that he is hungry, she hastens home.

* * *

Fawn, too, has something on her mind, quite the loveliest thing I ever knew any cow to own. It is the tiniest heifer calf I have seen this year, almost pink in color, and of a chunkiness that makes me think of a little bull. Blunt head and thick neck and round body, all compact, and put on legs of such ridiculous spindliness that the calf steps, feeling outward, like a slow-moving spider. Always Fawn has had especially charming calves, but this one is exceptionally so. I pick it up and it cuddles into my arms, and its legs dangle limply when I carry it to the barn at night. Fawn keeps punching me with nose and horns all the way, anxious lest I drop the calf and almost making me do so. One night Mardy carried the calf in and her dog went along, and Fawn kept herself busy charging the dog who scuttled to Mardy for protection; with the result that several times she and her valuable burden nearly sat down—and suddenly. Fawn is so choice of this calf that she doesn't relax for a moment; she doesn't hide the calf and go off to graze as other cows do. She chooses to eat grass somewhere near where the calf sleeps, and at intervals she moos and hurries to it to make sure it hasn't vanished. I notice her at night in the barn, taking a mouthful of hay, turning to nose her calf before she takes another bite. And, when she settles down to rest, her body is an oven for the calf to snuggle against.

* * *

Our cat, Skit, once showed great single-mindedness. She kept some kittens in a small space between the ceiling of my room and the roof of the house. We didn't see those kittens for some weeks; but, as they grew strong, we could hear them scrabbling about and mewing, and always Skit was talking to them. When they grew big enough, they decided to come out into the sunshine and two of them followed their mother through the opening, crept over a trellis and descended precariously to the earth of the patio. Skit quickly seized one and carried it back, and it must have been quite a load to go climbing up a trellis with. By the time she returned for the second kitten, the first was making its way down again; and, by the time the day was over, it was as though Skit had carried one hundred kittens from the patio to the attic. They would come out, considering themselves big enough, and Skit would put them back, considering them much too young. This same thing went on nearly every day for a week, at which time Skit decided they were old enough to live down on the earth. Or perhaps the kittens' determination was stronger than hers.

* * *

No determination compares with that of the old gray mare. Clearly, she owns this place. If she wants to eat the grass that grows under the orange trees in the garden, she does so; if she wants to stay in the hill pasture, she does; and, if she wants to be moved to the pasture behind the barn, she tells me so. If she chooses to come into the garden, she will whinny loudly at the gate, pace back and forth, whinny, shake her head, push against the fence, try the gate with her nose, whinny some more, sounding crosser and more impatient every time, until of course I let her in, just to have some quiet. When she tires of grazing there, she may want to go back to the hill pasture, or across the road to the other pasture, or she may want a bucket of alfalfa meal. Clearly she makes her desires known and always the matter is urgent and her patience short. Occasionally I rebel and call to her to wait a moment! Can't she see I'm busy? But it does no good. She is so insistent that I must do her bidding before I can proceed peacefully to any other chore at hand.

Now it is a funny thing, I think—the very qualities about the animals that cause me the most work, their determination to go where they like and achieve what they desire, their indomitable will and strength of character—these are the qualities most praised among human beings. After all, what can I do?

JUDY VAN DER VEER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BRONZE RAM, IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF PALERMO, ITALY

A REALISTIC MANNER was employed by the ancient Romans in portraiture of animals as well as men. The modelers and carvers were observant and literal, representing the subject as faithfully as possible to a surface resemblance. This bronze ram is in the National Museum of Palermo in Italy.

Connecticut Hills

Lift up your eyes, these are the hills
the psalmist sang,—
not by this name
or for this place,
but the visible comfort of their strength,
these skyward slopes
on which our valley thoughts ascend.
Lift up your eyes, all hills we love
the psalmist sang.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

What a Man Can Do for Himself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SELF-RELIANCE has often been hailed as a quality important to success. Like many another human tendency, it may run to extremes, for while it breaks away from weak dependence on outside aid or support, it has often been developed to a degree of aggressiveness which seeks to reduce others to dependence. To rely upon weakness is at best a feeble trust; and mortals, doomed by matter's own supposed laws of decay and death, afford only a frail basis for confidence or hope.

We need to know and to understand God better if we would express true selfhood, which, because it depends on spiritual understanding, is always reliable and safe. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the revered Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written these arresting words (p. 174): "Nothing save divine power is capable of doing so much for man as he can do for himself." It is the humble reaching out for divine aid, which unfolds in humanity patience, persistence, and discernment that lead to success.

In the third chapter of St. Mark's Gospel, there is a vivid account of the healing by Christ Jesus of one who had a withered hand. To the physical senses, a withered hand was incurable, but the Master's reliance on God was never daunted by the evidence of physical sense. We are told that he boldly commanded the man to "stand forth." Here was a demand for obedience and it was quickly followed by another equally striking command, "Stretch forth thine hand." Only a newborn reliance on God could have enabled the patient to perform an act which, a few moments before, seemed utterly impossible. The Gospel narrative proceeds simply: "He stretched it out: and his hand was restored whole as the other." There was no complicated material treatment, no building up of the body, no psychological manipulation. The Master's spiritual understanding refused to admit the evidence of deficiency or discord. He called on his patient to act with the assurance which comes to one when he looks away from the body to God. The immediate result was a healing as complete as it was spectacular.

One thing which stands out in the narrative is that before the healing took place, two demands had to be met by the patient. Unless he had been willing to comply with these demands, it is clear that the man with the withered hand would have missed his opportunity. He had to do something for himself before his thought became responsive to divine power. First of all, he had to "stand forth." Perhaps this meant the surrender of a sensitive fear of appearing conspicuous, or a misgiving that one should not defy conventional beliefs in the power of disease. By meeting this command, the patient's reliance on God was strengthened. He was no longer letting a supposed law of matter justify his physical deficiency. He was turning away from matter and from the bondage in which material beliefs had held him. Thus by his willing responsiveness he prepared himself for the second demand: "Stretch forth thine hand." When we rely on divine power the seemingly impossible becomes natural. So-called material laws cannot oppose God's universal and never-failing law of freedom from disease and deficiency. That which opposes God is nothing but a false belief entertained in human consciousness and ignorantly obeyed. A false belief has no power to enforce itself. We have but to give our consent to divine power and we shall be free.

Christian Science is the friend of sinners and sufferers. It proclaims liberty to everyone who is bound by wrong habits or sickness. This spiritual liberty is enforced by God's law, which, by its own omnipotence, excludes evil of every name and nature. Because Christian Science exalts man as God's spiritual image and likeness, it is unfolding to an uncounted host true self-reliance. It is bringing divine power within the reach of all who are willing to let their own true spiritual selfhood come to light, through obedience to God's demands. The path of Christian Science is easy to follow, and the rewards are great. On page 260 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has set forth the process in clear terms: "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done; but distrust of one's ability to gain the goodness desired and to bring out better and higher results, often hampers the trial of one's wings and ensures failure at the outset." Genuine, helpful self-reliance is the natural fruitage of the humble desire to understand and obey God.

Christian Scientists find in the Bible many inspiring examples of self-reliance based on spiritual understanding. They study the Scriptures eagerly and persistently, and treasures of wisdom and love reward their search. In the Christian Science textbook they have the inspired "key" to the Scriptures, which enables them to demonstrate, in increasing measure, their eternal spiritual selfhood.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

O que um homem pode fazer para si mesmo

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

A CONFIANÇA em nós proprios tem sido muitas vezes proclamada qualidade importante para se alcançar êxito. Como muitas outras tendências humanas ela pode ser levada a extremos, porque enquanto se liberta da débil dependência em ajuda ou suporte exteriores, frequentemente se desenvolve a um grau de agressividade que procura reduzir os outros ao estado de dependência. Depositar confiança na fraqueza é, na melhor das possibilidades, pouca segurança; e os mortais condenados pelas pretensas leis da matéria à decomposição e à morte, dispõem apenas de base frágil para confiança ou esperança.

Precisamos conhecer e compreender melhor a Deus se quisermos exprimir o verdadeiro eu, o qual, pelo fato de emanar de compreensão espiritual, inspira sempre confiança e é seguro. No livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), Mary Baker Eddy, a veneranda Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreveu estas palavras incisivas (pg. 174): "A não ser o poder divino, nada é capaz de fazer tanto pelo homem quanto êle é capaz de fazer para si mesmo." É a procura do auxilio divino, feita com humildade, o que desenvolve na humanidade a paciência, a persistência e o discernimento que conduzem ao êxito.

No terceiro capítulo do Evangelho de São Marcos há uma narrativa vívida de como Cristo Jesús curou um homem que tinha a mão mirrada. Para os sentidos físicos u'a mão mirrada era incurável, mas a confiança que o Mestre tinha em Deus nunca se deixava abalar pela evidência dos sentidos físicos. Diz a narrativa que a ordem imperativa de Jesús foi: "Levanta-te". Aquí êle exigia obediência e esta ordem foi seguida de outra, igualmente incisiva, "Estende a tua mão". Só uma súbita confiança em Deus poderia ter dado ao paciente a capacidade de realizar um ato que, alguns momentos antes, parecia inteiramente impossível. E a narrativa do Evangelho continua, dizendo: "Êle a estendeu, e foi-lhe restituída a sua mão, sã como a outra." Não houve nenhum complicado tratamento material, nenhum restabelecimento gradual do corpo, nenhuma manipulação psicológica. A compreensão espiritual do Mestre recusava admitir a evidência de uma deficiência ou desharmonia. Êle apelou ao seu paciente para agir com a segurança que nos vem quando desprendemos o olhar do corpo e o dirigimos a Deus. O resultado imediato foi uma cura tão completa quanto espetacular.

Um fato destaca-se dessa narrativa; é que duas ordens tiveram de ser atendidas pelo paciente antes que se désse a cura. A não ser que o homem com a mão mirrada estivesse disposto a cumprir essas ordens, é claro que teria perdido essa sua oportunidade. Êle tivera de fazer alguma coisa para si mesmo antes que seu pensamento se coadunasse com o poder divino. Antes de mais nada êle teve de obedecer ao "levanta-te". Talvez isto significasse ter êle de abandonar um mêdo sensitivo de ser objeto da curiosidade geral ou a falsa noção de que não se devia desafiar a crença convencional no poder da doença. Ao atender a esta ordem a confiança do paciente em Deus ficou fortalecida. Já não permitia mais que uma suposta lei da matéria justificasse sua deficiência física. Volvia-se em direção contrária à matéria, abandonando o cativeiro no qual as crenças materiais o tinham preso. Desta forma, por corresponder de boa vontade à ordem recebida, êle se preparou para a segunda exigência, "Estende a tua mão." Quando confiamos no poder divino, aquilo que aparentemente é impossível torna-se natural. As assim-chamadas leis materiais não podem fazer oposição à lei universal de Deus, lei essa que infalivelmente nos liberta da doença e da deficiência. O que se opõe a Deus não passa de falsa crença retida na conciência e ignorantemente obedecida. Uma falsa crença não tem o poder de se afirmar. Apenas temos de dar nossa aquiescência ao poder divino e estaremos libertos.

A Ciência Cristã é a amiga dos pecadores e sofredores. Ela proclama a liberdade para todo aquele que está peiado por maus hábitos ou por doença. Esta liberdade espiritual é reforçada pela lei de Deus que, por sua própria onipotência exclue o mal sob qualquer nome ou natureza com que se apresente. Por exaltar a Ciência Cristã o homem como imagem e semelhança de Deus, ela está desvendando para uma multidão incontável de indivíduos a verdadeira confiança de cada qual em si mesmo. Ela traz o poder divino ao alcance de todos os que estão dispostos a permitir que o seu verdadeiro eu espiritual venha à luz, pela obediência aos mandamentos de Deus. A vereda da Ciência Cristã é facil de ser seguida e as recompensas são grandes. Na página 260 de *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy apresentou êsse processo em têrmos claros: "A Ciência revela a possibilidade de se realizar todo o bem, e põe os mortais a trabalhar para descobrir o que Deus já fez; mas a desconfiança em nossa habilidade em conseguir a bondade desejada e de produzir resultados melhores e mais elevados cerceia a tentativa de nossas asas, levando-nos à derrota logo de início." A genuína e proveitosa confiança em si mesmo é fruto natural do desejo humilde de se compreender e obedecer a Deus.

Os Cientistas Cristãos encontram na Bíblia muitos exemplos que lhes inspiram confiança em si mesmos, com base em compreensão espiritual. Êles estudam as Escrituras com persistente dedicação, e tesouros de sabedoria e de amor recompensam a sua pesquisa. No livro-texto da Ciência Cristã encontram a "chave" das Escrituras que lhes dá a capacidade para demonstrar, em escala crescente, o seu eterno eu espiritual.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

They Crossed My Path in Caracas

MY CARACAS, my first Caracas, the Caracas of my early boyhood, was still remote from the rest of the world. Though Richard Harding Davis called it the Paris of South America, to the joy of the natives, many of whom love Paris better than salvation, it was primitive. From under a thin surface of modernity peeped the Caracas of the Spaniards; of Simón Bolivar, Spain's Nemesis in South America; of his successors, the rough generals of unnumbered Venezuelan civil wars.

In the Caracas of my early days, most of the streets were still paved with cobblestones. *Adoquines*, big, smooth paving blocks, were just creeping into the central parts of the city. In outlying sections, the sidewalks were still made of rough slabs of stone laid horizontally, enclosed within a primitive curb of vertical slabs. But cement was rapidly driving these away. Cement became the fashion in the eighteen-eighties, after Dictator Guzmán Blanco, with his customary paternal attention to family nest-feathering, had given the monopoly of selling cement to his wife's brother-in-law, and then decreed that every sidewalk in the central parts of the city must be made of the new-fangled stuff. . . .

In my Caracas, one often saw little donkeys, with the eyes of old philosophers, pattering along the narrow streets, with a barrel filled with rolls of *pan de trigo* (wheat bread) slung from each side of the saddle girt to their backs. On the saddle sat a youth, vigorously urging his little steed forward by digging sandaled heels into its ribs. At the door of house after house the youth stopped, strode into the *zaguan* with bread under each arm, and shouted loudly for somebody from inside to come and receive it. . . .

One also had to dodge out of the path of the *parihueleros*. These were sandaled individuals, well-built and with good muscles, who had a monopoly in those times of the moving of furniture and other breakable articles through the streets of the little city. They got their name from the *parihuela* on which they placed the loads entrusted to them.

The Venezuelan parihuela was (or should I say is? I hope it still exists somewhere in Venezuela) a long-handled wooden frame, or trestle. To its handles, broad hempen ropes were attached, which were passed across the shoulders and the backs of the necks of the bearers. With the potent aid of these ropes, the brawny bearers were enabled to move along the streets with heavy loads, in a rhythmic jog trot that practically eliminated all danger of damage to the articles carried. These included all sorts of household things—beds and dressers, chairs and tables, trunks and mirrors and pianos.

And, of course, there were the soldiers. When (aged four or five) I was out under the wing of "Yessie"—or when (aged ten or eleven) I bestrode Don Rodrigo—soldiers kept crossing my path in badly fitting uniforms and with caps cocked over one eye, shouldering the breech-loading Remington rifles that were still wonders of military progress to the Venezuelans. They also had big bayonets, in leather scabbards, which slapped against their thighs. How much a part of my Caracas those squads of coppery little warriors were! . . .

I cannot help thinking that my Caracas, the Caracas of the end of the nineteenth century, was more attractive than the Caracas of today—despite the turbulence of the former and the sedateness of the latter.—From "Young Man of Caracas," by T. R. YBARRA. (New York: Ives Washburn.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Liquor Versus Powder ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

One reason Americans have to cut down on sugar is the 300 per cent increase in the demand for industrial alcohol to make smokeless powder and plastics.

Drys—or to be more accurate, certain Drys—are appealing to the War Production Board to end all alcoholic beverage production as a sugar-saving measure. Rum production has already been cut off.

Actually, cutting off production of whisky and all other alcoholic beverage production, would not make a great deal more sugar available for the average American's morning cereal.

The Anti-Saloon League, on the basis of 1939 census figures, estimates that only 2.2 per cent of the sugar used in the "foods" industry goes into beers, wines and hard liquors.

Rum is the only type of liquor that consumes great quantities of sugar. It is made from blackstrap molasses. Most alcoholic beverages are distilled from corn and other grains.

What the distilling industry fears most—and this is something the Drys might well be working on—is that their entire capacity, plus the five-year stock of beverages, might be commandeered by the Government for industrial alcohol production.

At the General Federation of Women's Clubs national defense forum here this week, Civilian Supply Administrator Leon Henderson told a group of feminine inquirers that he had no intention of cutting off alcoholic beverages. "Some Americans," he argued, "would rather have liquor than sugar and this is still a democracy."

The Real Issue

In reality the issue isn't whether Americans would rather have liquor or sugar, but whether they would rather have liquor or powder to fight off the Nazis and Japanese.

The liquor industry has expressed its willingness to comply with conversion orders as issued by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief, but it isn't saying much about the five years' "normal supply" of alcoholic beverages in storage in the United States.

Officials of the Alcohol Tax Unit here say it is entirely feasible to redistill the alcohol in this five-year store of whisky and other beverages but they contend it would take a law to do it.

The wartime powers vested in the President are vast, but the liquor issue is still so controversial in the United States that no one wants to risk seizing and converting these stocks without the approval of Congress.

As Mr. Henderson says, "this is still a democracy."

Before the issue of seizing these liquor stocks becomes acute, the liquor industry will do everything it can to put its producing capacity more fully into the industrial alcohol business.

In normal times, industrial alcohol is made chiefly from blackstrap molasses because it's cheaper than grain. But with Philippine molasses cut off and Cuba and Puerto Rico unable to supply the demand for both molasses and sugar, the Government has told the distillers they will have to make industrial alcohol for the Army and Navy.

An order, issued Jan. 8, instructed all distilleries having the facilities to manufacture high proof alcohol to begin doing so by Jan. 15. This deadline has now been extended until Feb. 1, because of the necessary delay in surveying facilities.

Not all distilleries will be able to make industrial alcohol unless they can get priorities on new equipment which takes a lot of copper. The Priorities Division estimated that 60 per cent of the distilling industry can convert. In the end the proportion may turn out to be larger or smaller than that.

For those distilleries which cannot convert easily, the War Production Board will have to decide whether they are going to continue to make alcoholic beverages or go out of business. The chances are that they will be allowed to continue in the beverage business.

The Gearhart bill signed by President Roosevelt yesterday, authorizing the Government to withdraw from distilleries all alcohol of 160 proof or greater, may be only a beginning. This will take away the distillers' high proof alcohol they might have used for blending, but does not disturb their general beverage stock.

But what if Congress can be shown that the war can be shortened by conversion of the nation's huge liquor stocks into powder?

The nation's temperance groups have a strong talking point there.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

A Most Dis-ingenious Paradox ..... *By R. W. C.*

On the same day recently that flaring headlines announced the sinking of the sixth or the seventh Allied merchant vessel in the Atlantic, close—too close—to our own shores, by a submarine (obviously an Axis submarine and quite unlikely a Japanese submarine) there appeared a front-page editorial in the Chicago Tribune declaring that: "The gravest danger . . . is Japan. After this menace has been removed we may turn our attention elsewhere."

Almost as if anticipating this move there appeared simultaneously in the new Chicago paper, the Sun, a cartoon depicting a "copperhead," Civil War symbol of the modern Quisling, carrying a notice pleading: "Forget About Hitler and Fight Japan."

In the same edition of the Tribune was one of its own cartoons showing Uncle Sam handing a shell over to "The Valiant Red Army." Behind him is a sinister figure with a raised knife, labeled, "Red Activities Against the American Form of Government." Uncle Sam is saying to the Red Army: "I don't believe in your form of government, Ivan, but I'll do all I can to see that it survives."

We may need make no other comment on this than to point out that it epitomizes the conflict which still exists here in what was once called the center of isolationism but which, since Pearl Harbor, was supposed to have reflected a new unity.

Two Fronts at Home

There are in effect two fronts in this war at home. Upon one, the former isolationists seek to continue to divert our attention from the whole grand strategy of fascism on all fronts by narrowing our wrath to the Japanese—who some months ago were, according to the same people, a minor threat.

The other front is that on which these same isolationists seek likewise to divert attention from the Hitler menace by the familiar red herring method: cultivating fear of Communism. These folks would not admit that they are confusing an enemy with an ally in a most paradoxical fashion, but they cannot reasonably object if others draw that rather grim conclusion.

It is not peculiar, in view of utterances of some isolationists before Pearl Harbor, that under this new approach they painstakingly avoid reference to the danger from Hitlerism, seek to lead public thinking deliberately away from this one leading fact in world scheme of things. It would almost seem that they are glad that the Japs attacked us for the aftermath of Pearl Harbor provides a very plausible means for such diversion.

One Fact Shines Out

A few weeks ago the miles of Atlantic ocean between Eastport, Maine, and the tip of Brittany were supposed to be an invincible protection against Hitler. Now the doubly great distance between us and the war in the Pacific are not considered any protection whatever. And this even in view of those submarine sinkings within sight of our Atlantic coast.

Through it all shines the one fact that at least some of the isolationist talk before Pearl Harbor must have grown not from a belief in the possibility of isolation from the world, not from an unwillingness to fight a war on foreign soil or an unwillingness to send our boys across the "ocean," but rather apparently from an unwillingness to become involved in a fight either with Germany, or with Germans, or with the Hitler idea.

They are entirely willing for us to go clear out to Tokyo and Singapore to fight the Japanese who obviously came into the war at the direction of Hitler, but they were and still appear unwilling for us to prosecute the war against Hitler—the war imposed upon us by Hitler.

To Change The Subject:

Cooking Is No Longer a Bride's Ordeal ..... *By D. K. J.*

In the olden days the bride burned the toast and overbaked the biscuits and thus endeared herself to her new husband as an inexperienced little creature, doing her best at a most difficult task.

But now, what chance has she to test her husband's affection by such slips? Her toaster pops the toast out automatically when the bread is golden brown. As for baking, she gets a prepared mix, adds water or milk as the recipe on the box demands, sets the oven at the temperature specified on this same box label, and then all she needs to do is wait for her alarm clock to tell her the time is up. If she doesn't actually walk out on her culinary enterprise, the chances are that her product will be edible.

For roasts she has her meat thermometer. She plunges this instrument into the roast, turns on her oven, and waits for the fluid in the thermometer to climb to a point marked "beef," "lamb" or "veal," as the case may be. When it reaches that point the meat is done, and there's no fork-poking about it.

But there's still some adventure left in the kitchen. There's the pressure cooker, a wonderful modern aid to the gadabout. Fortunate the bride who finds a pressure cooker among the silver and crystal that her relatives and friends have sent her as gifts.

Cooking Speeded Up

The pressure cooker recipe books tell the remarkable speeding up of food preparation made possible by this utensil for cooking under steam pressure. Swiss steak and baked potatoes in 15 minutes, carrots in 2½ minutes, soup in 25 minutes! It's hard to believe.

But this instrument is not foolproof, the bride soon discovers when she reads directions. Care must be taken to turn down the heat when the pressure gauge gives the "go" signal for cooking. If the cook forgets to turn down the gas or current—psst—off goes a fuse, and a new one must be inserted. This sometimes calls for masculine assistance, and does enable the bride to feel a little dependent for once.

But there's something worse than blowing fuses. That is taking the pressure gauge off too soon.

Ever see a soup geyser? Just listen to this bride's description of one:

Soup in Form of Mist

"But how was I to know that such a thing would happen? The gauge was almost down, and I thought it could do no harm to remove it, even though it wasn't quite according to rule. But suddenly the soup spouted up like a fountain, spraying down from the upper air in a gentle soupy mist. My husband was no help at all. He gave me a lecture on steam pressure and the reasons for the strange behavior of my pressure soup kettle. Meantime the soup geyser continued to spout, and I began to wonder if our dinner was going to disappear. Desperate, I tried dousing cold water over the kettle. The effect was magical. My soup was saved."

This bride is more enthusiastic than ever about her cooker, despite this trying experience. Forever more, she says, she will follow directions. And after all, she thinks the experience was rather a good initiation into a cooking career. Just as good as burning biscuits, she says.

Radio, Unifier of Mankind: Mural Tells Its Story

Exotic art work above entrance to new NBC building in San Francisco typifies essential democracy of broadcasting industry and the peaceful world that awaits at the turn of a dial.

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — What is unique about the exotic and unusually attractive mural unveiled Jan. 17, above the entrance to the new NBC building here, is its portrayal of the present unity of the world at the touch of a dial through the wave of radio.

All peoples of the world sit within reach of this new ever-flowing wave which, like a crystal fountain springing from complex technical equipment, soars from the tropics to the Arctic, spraying out from the Occident to the Orient.

When National Broadcasting Company officials commissioned G. J. Fitzgerald, young University of California artist and architectural designer, to do a mural for their building here, to be one of the most complete in radio, he knew he must tell the story of how radio brings all the world into a sitting room, drawn into a listening whole by the enticing finger of a communicable idea.

Peace Mural

The Fitzgerald mural, baked and glazed through a painstaking industrial process, today glistens brilliantly in its permanent location here in San Francisco, relating to all how the wave of radio knits them to every other person at the touch of a dial. In this respect, the mural is a peace mural, because its mission is symbolic of world unity. It looks beyond the day when tyrants and dictators can say, "You cannot listen under penalty of your freedom." It marks the world's triumph over those who would attempt to crush and dominate it.

For all time this new art piece depicts the democracy of radio, the triumph of an idea and a technique over aggressive systems and deluded theories of power. It is at once an inspiration as well as a characterization. It is the demonstration of radio.

More than 50 races and many creatures are represented in the NBC mural. From the colorful South Seas and romantic Latin America to the frozen North—the land of the Eskimo—came characters for this dance of the radio hours. Even the Englishman riding after the hounds and the Canadian "mountie" have a colorful corner.

One might suppose that the technical side of radio, the machinery which broadcasts the sound-bringing waves, would have been hardest for the artist to dramatize, so dull, so complex. Yet by the sketch of a human hand at the radio dial the whole problem was solved. The idea of condensers, tubes, time clocks and other electrical paraphernalia, while at the base of the radio method, is subordinated to the great idea of the unity of the world through radio.

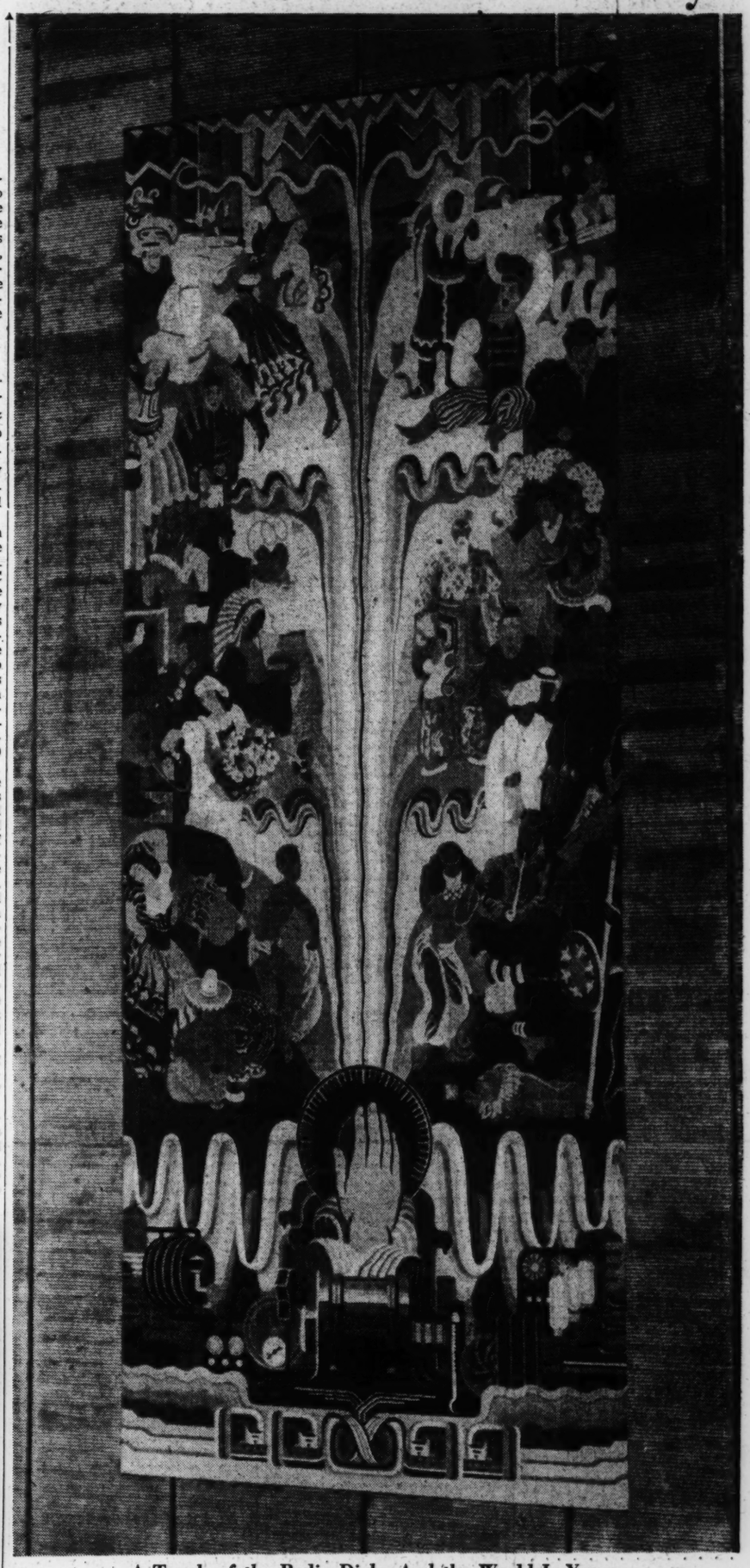
Uniform Size

With the assistance of Dana C. Lovejoy, Manager of the Tile Department of Gladding, McBean & Co., Mr. Fitzgerald was able to find 114 colors which could be reproduced on tile to tell the story of his oil painting. The effort represents the first time a tile mural for outdoor use has been made.

While colored tiles have been used in murals before, they were tiles cut out to fit into the mural. Each of the tiles in the NBC mural, some 2,560 of them in the 40 foot x 16 foot piece, is uniformly six inches square. Each tile was pressed between huge dies exerting 1,000 pounds pressure a square inch. Each is exactly correct to 1/13,000 of an inch. For 51 hours they were baked in a kiln, which for 2½ hours reached a temperature of 2,150 degrees Fahrenheit—enough, it is said, to melt an ordinary brick. Steel is fluid at 2,600 degrees.

On these white-tile bisques were traced the outlines of the artist's conception. Then after careful preparations for applying colored glazes and after careful studies of what glazes can endure a subsequent baking the colors were "flowed" on from rubber syringes. Each syringe, carefully marked with a number corresponding to a numbered tile in the work, contained the pigment essential to the mural at that point. Strangely enough each glaze required special heat treatment, with varying temperatures. The second trip of the tiles through the kiln required but 16 hours, but the heat reached 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Most interesting feature of the glazing process was that the colors become richer, more brilliant under the baking.

Al Nelson, Assistant NBC Vice-President in San Francisco, is hopeful that the new building will be completed by mid-March. Meanwhile the mural of radio forecasts the programs soon to emanate from there.



A Touch of the Radio Dial—And the World Is Yours
G. J. Fitzgerald has projected his vision of 50 nations of radio listeners onto this brilliantly colored, 40-foot mural on the NBC Building at San Francisco.

By a Staff Artist

You Can't Beat the Dutch for Cleaning Things Up

Annual Writers' Dinner to Be Held Tonight—Boston's Krauts to Join Air Force

Equipment Planned for Camp Soldiers

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston baseball goes to bat for the boys at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens tonight in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The occasion, as almost everyone is aware by this time, is the sixth annual banquet of the local chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, with the entire proceeds, minus expenses, going to buy diamond equipment for the soldiers in the two largest New England Army camps. It is estimated that between $800 and $1,000 will be realized by the affair.

Beginning shortly after 7 o'clock, it will be close to midnight before the lengthy program has been completed. The dinner was a sellout several weeks ago. Limited to slightly over 800 tickets, at least 1,500 could have been sold.

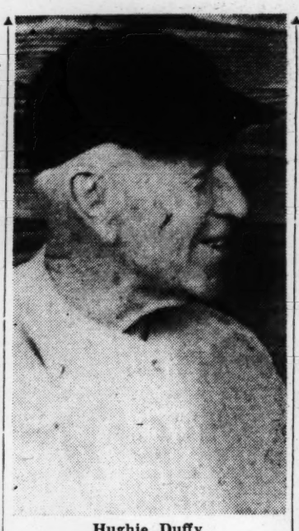
Duffy Honored

Although such personalities as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Warren Brown, Jimmy Conzelman, Eddie Collins, Bob Quinn, Dick Newsome, Lefty Gomez, Johnny Evers, Hugh Mulcahy, Ira Thomas, Joe Di Maggio and young Tommy Holmes will hold prominent spots in the batting order, there is a suspicion that little Hughie Duffy, the grand old man of Fenway Park, will steal the show. Having sat back modestly for many years, the gentleman with the highest batting average of all time (.438) will blossom forth in Tuxedo from behind the head table and accept the deserving cheers of the crowd. The writers have a surprise for him.

Some of the color was removed from the banquet yesterday when Ted Williams wired that he would be unable to make the trip, due to his draft situation. Duffy, the gentleman of .438 fame, and Williams, the .406 kid, would have been a stirring picture at the head table. However, there will be no dull moments once the show gets started, least of all when little Hughie gets to his feet.

Three Awards

In the absence of Williams, Eddie Collins will accept the Jacob C. Morse memorial trophy, which goes each winter to the most valuable Boston player. Dick Newsome gets the outstanding



Hughie Duffy

rookie award for his 19 Red Sox mound victories, while Joe Di Maggio will be given the Paul Shannon bowl for his top-notch contribution to baseball in 1941—the 56-game hitting streak. Arthur Sampson of the Herald will be toastmaster.

Speakers, as usual, will keynote the dinner. Senator Lodge holds the honor seat, but fellows like Brown, Conzelman, Evers, Gomez, Mulcahy and Newsome know how to hold the attention of an audience with their humor and stories. The professional touch will be added by Lou Holtz and Pat O'Brien.

This is one of the biggest weeks in the baseball life of Hugh Mulcahy. After receiving a gift and being honored here this evening, the tall Phillie pitcher will go over to Philadelphia to sit at the head table of that chapter's annual banquet tomorrow night, and accept more plaudits. By the end of the week he will be back in the Army, perhaps en route to some distant post with other boys in uniform.

Once again parodies are on the program. Jerry Coughlin, executive secretary of the Boston committee on public safety and an English teacher at English High, has written half a dozen verses which, when sung to the tunes of popular songs, will get a few laughs. He has done one on the writers and how they would like to manage a ball club from the press box. Everything considered, a grand time should be had by all.

Gutteridge Back

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Don Gutteridge, fleet-footed infielder who played with the St. Louis Cardinals, will get another chance in the major leagues — with the St. Louis Browns.

The Browns announced they had purchased Gutteridge from Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League, a Cardinal farm, with the option of returning him by April 15 if he fails to make good.

Hope Knowles Reaches Final Of Squash Play

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 28 (AP)—Two Philadelphia players, Hope Knowles and Mrs. Elwood Beatty, Jr., prepared to battle late today for the Atlantic Coast Squash racquets championship.

Miss Knowles advanced to the final this morning by eliminating Mrs. Boulton Earnshaw, another Philadelphian, 15—5, 15—2, 15—2. Mrs. Beatty reached the final by beating Eleonora Sears, veteran Boston player, 15—8, 15—7, 17—14.

Anne Page of Philadelphia, last year's champion, took no part in this year's tourney at Haddon Hall.

Miss Sears, seeded fourth, was the only seeded player who had difficulty reaching the semifinals. She defeated Mrs. Donald E. Wilbur of Merion, Pa., in the first round, 15-13, 7-15, 11-15, 15-5, 15-5, and in the quarter-finals she beat Mrs. John B. Prizer of Philadelphia, 5-15, 15-9, 9-15, 18-17, 18-15.

The others sailed through in straight sets.

Yale Coaching Post Is Still Holding Fans

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Yale may get a new football coach for a valentine and put an end to the most protracted sports guessing game played in New Haven since Ducky Pond succeeded Reggie Root as the Eli gridiron mentor eight years ago. The next meeting of the Yale Corporation, which has the final say on the coaching matter, is scheduled for Feb. 14.

Meanwhile the talk among persons who profess to be close to the Yale situation has been to the effect that a "big name" coach will get the job. Lou Little of Columbia has been most prominently mentioned, but he is by no means the only one.

Only today the New Haven Journal-Courier reported that the name of Frank Murray of Virginia had been added to a list of a half dozen possibilities including, besides Little, Frank Leahy of Notre Dame, Jim Crowley of Fordham, Earl Blaik of Army, Lon Stiner of Oregon State and Don Faurot of Missouri.

Nothing has been said, however, about what means would be used to persuade these worthys to leave the berths they now hold.

Another group, refusing to believe that Yale will engage a "big name," insists that the job will go to Ivan Williamson, an assistant on the coaching staff for eight years.

The position became open on Jan. 1 with the resignation of Emerson W. "Spike" Nelson who succeeded Pond after the 1940 season. Both in 1940 and 1941 Yale won only one out of eight games.

Henrich May Go

MASSILLON, Ohio (AP) — The New York Yankees may lose outfielder Tom Henrich to Uncle Sam.

Henrich was placed tentatively in Class 1 by his draft board, which reclassified the baseball star under instructions to reopen the cases of all 3-A men who have acquired dependents since Sept. 16, 1940. Henrich was married last summer.

He has not yet been called for physical examination.

A's Keep Brucker

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics' coaching staff for 1942 was complete as Manager Connie Mack filed away the signed contract of Earle Brucker, who handles the pitchers.

There was some uncertainty about Brucker's return in the face of reports that he might go to the Boston Red Sox. Brucker will take the hurling squad to Carlsbad, N. M., on Feb. 12 for preliminary training.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

East

Shippensburg Tea. 47, Lock Haven Tea. 42.
Marine Officers 46, Penn Military 43.
Salem 54, Marshall 53.

South

Ouachita 54, Hendrix 34.
Emory and Henry 54, Lynchburg 35.
Roanoke College 45, Hampden-Sydney 27.
N. Carolina State 60, Davidson 43.
Wake Forest 36, N. Carolina 20.
Howard Payne 47, McMurry 42.
Arkansas Tea. 38, Arkansas Tech 26.
Delta State Tea. 43, Memphis State 24.

Midwest

McPherson 38, Bethany 22.
Central (Mo.) 48, William Jewell 38.
Omaha 56, Dana 32.
Manchester 36, Central (Ind.) Normal 34.
Simpson 60, Upper Iowa 39.
Wayne Tea. 52, Nebraska Wes. 40.
Morehead Tea. 58, Morris Harvey 54.
Culver Stockton 41, Missouri Valley 27.
Central (Mich.) 44, Grand Rapids 37.
Lawrence Tech 49, Assumption (Ont.) 34.
Parsons 69, Penn College 26.
Central (Iowa) 31, Iowa Wesleyan 29.
Akron 57, Youngstown 39.
Indiana (Pa.) Tea. 44, Edinboro 37.
Ohio Northern 68, Giffin 33.

West

California 53, San Francisco U. 43.
Central Wash. 60, Pacific Lutheran 36.
New Mexico Tea. 43, Adams State 32.
Pepperdine 44, California Tech 39.
Arizona Tea. (Tempe) 42, Arizona 41.
New Mexico 44, New Mexico Mines 36.
Chapman 72, La Verne 35.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	25	6	4	54	174	94
New York	23	12	4	50	184	129
Johnstown	21	13	4	46	148	136
Washington	16	17	5	37	151	171
Baltimore	14	21	3	31	148	167
River Vale	10	22	4	24	110	145
Atlantic City	9	27	0	18	138	211

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	6	1	2	14	53	27
Boston	4	1	0	8	28	8
Washington	3	3	2	8	26	37
Johnstown	4	4	0	8	28	34
River Vale	3	3	1	7	28	29
Atlantic City	2	5	0	4	24	40
Baltimore	1	6	1	3	23	35

Results Jan. 27

New York 11, Washington 3.
Johnstown 11, Atlantic City 7.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Princeton 5, St. Nicks 3.
Dartmouth 6, Yale 4.

'Pics to Honor Departure Of Star Defense

Towering Al Yourkewicz of Brockton, capable defenseman for the Boston Olympics who will be inducted into the U. S. Army next Tuesday morning, will be honored by his teammates, his public, and his fellow workers from Fore River shipyard as the Olympics meet New York Rovers at Boston Garden tonight.

Twelfth in the list of Olympics and Junior Olympics to enter the service, Yourkewicz will be playing his final game for the 'Pics in Boston Garden for the duration, although he will appear in their uniform in three road games at the end of the week.

Watch From Brown

Walter Brown, General Manager of the Garden and President of the Olympics, will present Yourkewicz with a wrist watch, while his coworkers at Fore River will give him an appropriate gift. Many of his friends, some of whom presented the blond defenseman with a purse last Saturday evening, plan to attend the game.

Tonight's game between Boston and New York marks the sixth meeting of the season between the leaders of both the season's championship and the Boardwalk Cup race. The Olympics hold a four-point edge over the Rovers over the championship route, while the Rovers are six points ahead of the Bostonians in the battle over the last half of the season. Rovers, however, have played four more games in the Boardwalk series than have the Olympics.

Tied Last Game

To date the New Yorkers have not been able to gain better than a tie with the 'Pics, and that tie was the 1-1 affair which resulted last time the Rovers were in Boston. The 'Pics won all four previous engagements. Rovers come to Boston following their 11-3 swamping of Washington Eagles in Washington last night.

In a preliminary game which starts at 6 p. m., the Junior Olympics will play the Mt. Hood sextet, which numbers among its members such famous former Olympics as Paul Guibord of Reading and Junie Stubbs of Melrose. Both of these boys gave up playing for the 'Pics after the completion of last season.

* * *

The one point they gained from the draw last night enabled the Boston Bruins to climb back into a tie for first place with New York Rangers in the N. H. L. standing . . . Each club has 41 points, although Rangers have won 20 games to Bruins' 18 . . . The B's make up the difference on five tie games to one for the R's.

Newcomer Loses To Favorite In Florida Tourney

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Louise Suggs, southern women's champion, swept into the semifinals of the Miami-Biltmore golf tournament today with a 6-and-4 victory over pretty Irene Dill of Detroit.

Miss Dill, who yesterday eliminated Medalist Mary Jane Garman of Hammond, Ind., had no chance today against the Georgian star.

Two other favorites, Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, also won handily. Miss Tainter ousted Mrs. Charles Harting of Coral Gables, 4 and 3, and Miss Kirby advanced, 5 and 4, over Sally Sessions of Muskegon, Mich.

Mrs. George Wilcox, Jr., of Miami went into the semifinals by defeating Mrs. E. G. Livesay of Miami, 5 and 4.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

National League

Boston 0, Toronto 0 (tie).

American Association

Tulsa 2, Dallas 2 (tie).
St. Paul 4, St. Louis 2.

Eastern Amateur League

New York 11, Washington 3.
Johnstown 11, Atlantic City 7.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	18	7	5	41	95	63
New York	20	9	1	41	118	87
Toronto	17	10	2	36	87	65
Chicago	15	11	3	33	91	83
Detroit	10	19	2	22	85	105
Brooklyn	10	22	1	21	85	120
Montreal	8	20	2	18	71	109

Cleaning Up for Service

Al Yourkewicz

This husky defenseman for the Boston Olympics is shown here wiping his skates for one of the last times before he enters the U. S. Army next Tuesday. Tonight will be Yourkewicz night at Boston Garden as the Olympics play New York Rovers, and many honors are in store for the Brockton player.

Brother and Sister Skating Act Features 1942 Follies

Youngest veterans in the cast of "Ice Follies of 1942," which will appear nightly at Boston Garden from Feb. 11, thru Feb. 22, with the exception of Saturday, Feb. 14, which has been reserved for the annual B. A. A. Games, are Ruby and Bobby Maxson, the diminutive pair whose rhythmic skating draws encore after encore from coast to coast.

The greatest outpouring of uniformed personnel in the First Naval District will attend the opening performance at the Garden on Feb. 11, in which the entire proceeds, through the co-operation of co-owners Eddie and Roy Shipstad and Oscar Johnson of the Ice Follies, and president and general manager Walter A. Brown of the Garden-Arena Corporation, will be turned over to the Navy Relief Fund. Practically every commissioned officer in the district, not on detail, will be at the Garden that night.

The entire proceeds will help to care for the families and dependents of enlisted men.

Special trains will carry employees and executives of many large corporations in various sections of New England to Boston Garden that night. Four hundred employees and their families of the Florence Stoye Co. of Gardner, Mass., will come to Boston by "special."

Only 10 years ago a little boy and his tinier sister wandered into an ice rink in Duluth, Minnesota, and watched with eager eyes every move made by Roy Shipstad, who, at the time, was instructing a group of students in figure skating. Attracted by the intensity of their interest and by their effervescent personalities, Shipstad asked the two youngsters if they would like to learn to skate. They would and did, and today, these same youngsters literally steal the show in the glittering "Ice Follies of 1942."

From the time of their first lesson, figure skating was a serious interest with the Maxsons. They practiced constantly under Roy Shipstad's direction and while they were still in Duluth they won the Northwestern junior pair title. This is their fifth season with the Follies.

Who's Who Yearly Problem More Involved With Draft

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Cliff Bloodgood has just completed his toughest annual task in 27 years of trying to separate the oysters from the shells in major league baseball.

Anyway, Cliff is the round, quiet gent who digs up the lifetime records of the players and then decides-which should be omitted and which included in his "Who's Who in Baseball," that little gem of information which settles many an argument (25 cents at your favorite newsstand).

Cliff in Quandary

This year Cliff was in a quandary. With conditions as they are he couldn't be sure whether veterans who ordinarily might be considered to be through would be playing a lot of baseball because of a shortage of young fellows, and therefore should be included, or if young fellows whom he knew wouldn't play this year should be on the list.

For instance, there are fellows like Mace Brown, who finished last season with Los Angeles. Mace is included on the probability he will return to major service. Then there are fellows like Bill Knickerbocker and Ken O'Dea, who have been returned to print after being dropped last year.

48 New Names

There are 48 new names among the 250-odd. Twenty-five are National Leaguers and 23 American Leaguers. This represents about an average turnover, but to make room for some of the newcomers Bloodgood had to drop out oldtimers like Jimmy Dykes and Frankie Frisch, who have been carried as playing managers but who did little, if any, playing.

Other familiar names missing include Earl Averill, Buddy Myer, Joe Vosmik and Dizzy Dean. Cliff just figures that Dizzy is fresh out of comebacks, and that it will take quite an emergency for he and the others mentioned to be called back for active duty.

Still In Book

A few like Charley Gehringer, Charley Root, Chuck Klein and Al Simmons are in the book on the chance that they may see more service this year. Also included is Hugh Mulcahy, who was in the Army all last season and didn't pitch a game. Bloodgood rightly figured that Mulcahy would have merited inclusion had he played, and that because he went in the bigger game he should not be ignored.

Probably the most prominent newcomer is Pete Reiser, who as a freshman with the Dodgers won the National League batting championship.

Regular Players

Bloodgood tries to include every player who might be classed as a regular, but he admits that a player might be a regular on some teams and yet have an average so terrible that leaving him out would be doing him a favor.

Through a careful check from year to year the number of errors in the records has been reduced to practically zero. Oddly enough the hardest thing to check would seem to be the easiest. That is the players' ages.

"Sometimes you have three different ages for one player," Bloodgood explains. "You have the age they give you, the age on file for the league records, and another age on the club records. I guess the boys want to make sure everyone will know they were born."

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Dartmouth	2	0	0	4	11	9
Yale	2	1	0	4	22	9
Harvard	0	1	0	0	3	5
Army	0	2	0	0	3	18
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0

Result Jan. 27

Dartmouth 6, Yale 4.

Net Stars Today Below Mark

CORAL GABLES, Fla. (AP)—Today's top-ranking women tennis players, says veteran professional Elizabeth Ryan, fail to approach the greatness of such stars as Suzanne Lenglen and Helen Wills Moody because they don't use their heads.

"They're fine girls, of course," said the attractive star who won 19 Wimbledon championships before turning pro in 1935, "but for the most part they have no idea of what the phrase tennis strategy means. They just powerhouse the ball over, and, except for Sarah Cooke, they seldom seem to have any particular plan.

"Pauline Betz, for instance, hits the ball well enough, but she lacks Lenglen's ability to judge her opponent's weaknesses and play to them."

Miss Ryan, resident professional at the Miami Biltmore Hotel here, believes the war will put more women into sports and she is hopeful that if enough young women take up the game new stars will develop of the Moody-Lenglen caliber.

"I think more women will play tennis and golf to become strong enough to handle the tasks the war has put on them," she explained.

She's seen the masculine and feminine internationalists come and go for more than two decades, and she doesn't mind telling you that she considers the present American first ten much below the standard of previous years.

"It's the lack of international competition that's done it," she said. "Since Bobby Riggs turned professional there isn't a player in the country who could give Tilden or Vines or Budge a run for their money when those players were on top.

"If you put our top three amateurs today against one of Australia's last Davis Cup teams with men like Jack Bromwich, Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford, our boys would be simply out of it."

Schmidt, Dumart, and Bauer To Remain Inseparable Trio

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Inseparable as they have been in peace so will they be in war is the unescapable truism which evolves from the latest action of the Boston Bruins' noted Kraut line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer, who will tomorrow morning in Montreal enlist in a body in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Ever since the days they played together as kids with the Kitchener Juniors they have been one for all and all for one, and now that war has threatened to separate them, they are beating it to the draw.

Exams Last Week

First indication that their threesome might be broken up came last week when Dumart was summoned to take his examination for duty with his home guard regiment of the Canadian Army. A couple of days later Schmidt and Bauer also received notification of their examinations, although there was no indication that the three would be called to duty at the same time. Now, with their Air Force enlistment scheduled for tomorrow morning at 9 a. m., they will at least make sure of going together.

Their plans call for the Krauts to fly to Montreal this evening, enlist tomorrow, and then if possible fly in the late afternoon to New York for the Bruins' game tomorrow night with Brooklyn Americans. If they miss that game they will join the team in Toronto for Saturday's game with the Maple Leafs and will be back in Boston to face Americans at the Garden Sunday.

Usual Leave

Just how much longer than Sunday the Krauts will be sporting the regimentals of the Bruins is conjectural. According to Manager Art Ross the usual leave after enlistment is from 10 days to a maximum of two weeks, but those close to the Bruins would not be surprised if Bobby, Milt, and Woody were around longer and possibly still be here at the close of the season two months hence.

No one who has had any contact at all with these kids from Kitchener could help but be moved by their most recent decision. Never in any way since they have been here have they done anything which was not on the up and up, or taken any action which would detract from their reputations as gentlemen in every sense of the word. Even Ross, hardened as he is to hockey, declared last night that the Krauts' latest move gave him "the greatest kick I ever got out of hockey."

Krauts Were Flying

From the manner in which they played against Toronto Maple Leafs in last night's scoreless tie game at the Garden, it could have been thought that the Krauts were skating their valedictory performances. Although they did not score, they flew up and down the ice with Schmidt especially working his head off in an attempt to get or set up a goal. Once he even went the length of the rink, circled the Toronto cage twice with the puck, finally picked Dumart to pass to, only to have Woody hit the post with a blazing drive.

Boston will see the Krauts again before they take up flying in another medium. That was the assurance given by Manager Ross last night. But whether they will be back for one game or the remaining nine league games plus play-offs remains to be seen. If it is one or nine, though, you won't hear a word from them. You never do from good soldiers—and those three boys are the best.

Over the Blue Line

As is usually the case in scoreless ties, the rival goalies claimed most of the spotlight last night . . . Both Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins and Turk Broda of the Leafs had outstanding nights, each making saves that eight times out of 10 would ordinarily be goals . . . Brimsek was happy over his second shutout of the season . . . Broda was all smiles over his sixth . . . Turk has a wide lead in shutouts over his rivals, with Brimsek, Sam Lo Presti of Chicago, and Johnny Mowers of Detroit tied behind him with two each . . . Brimsek, however, is still leading Broda in the race for the Vezina Trophy with 63 goals scored against him to 65 for Broda . . . The three goals scored against Nick Damore last Sunday, when Nick was substituting for Brimsek, count against the regular Bruins' netminder . . . "It's only fair that way" Frankie said last night . . . Stops were 28 for Brimsek and 34 for Broda.

* * *

Manager Ross plans to take 13 men to New York tomorrow, including newcomer Phil Hergesheimer . . . If the Krauts do not arrive, the B's will have only that number dressed . . . If they do one Bruin will sit out, and as Ross plans to use Hergesheimer, this means that probably Dutch Hiller will be on the sidelines.

* * *

Toronto showed a newcomer in Bob Goldham, who was playing his first game of major league hockey . . . Only 18 years, Goldham is said to be the youngest defenseman to break into the N. H. L. since King Clancy, who came up when he was 17 . . . Signed last spring and sent this season to Hershey, Bob was one of Canada's outstanding junior athletes . . . He made so many letters for athletics in high school that he was barred from competing his senior year . . . He was considered the best junior football player in Canada and was a member of the Mimico team which won the Canadian junior lacrosse championship . . . At the end of this current hockey season he plans to enter the R. C. A. F.

* * *

Waterloo fans will give Bauer a night in Toronto Saturday . . . Bill Cowley, injured center who was due to arrive back in Boston today, is being held in Detroit until at least the end of the week . . . When Brimsek came out beyond the penalty shot line last night to reach a loose puck before Gordon Drillon, it marked the farthest he has ever gone out of the net.

Sports Around the Hub

Many Things Happen in Sports

News is breaking over the sports centers in the city today; what with the Baseball Writers' dinner tonight, the Bruins game last night, the enlistment of the Kraut line, the last game for Al Yourkewicz before going into service, and the luncheon yesterday in which the sport writers and charity and service organizations gathered.

The subject of the Red Cross-All-Star hockey game was brought up again and came to a definite decision—probably satisfactory to most concerned. The National Hockey League had dropped the thought since the American Red Cross could not share with the Canadian Red Cross because of a technicality. Now the American Red Cross, through J. R. Hamlen of the metropolitan chapter, has worked out a solution and would like to book the game again. Unfortunately Manager Art Ross has turned cold to the subject, but has agreed to recommend to the N. H. L. that such a game be played elsewhere in the league and that he will gladly offer the services of Bruins to aid the All-Stars.

* * *

Many of the organizations needing war funds for continuance and betterment were invited to attend a "Dutch Treat" luncheon of writers yesterday at the Parker House and while each and every organization had plans and needs for funds, they were in unison that sports should and must continue during wartimes for the countless ways in which they prove beneficial to just such organizations as well as for morale.

* * *

John Bernardi, popular golf professional at Charles River Country Club, has opened his winter school again in the Hotel Brunswick. This winter, however, John will work the school alone as his partner of former years, Arthur Johnson of Weston, has gone South. Hours are from 9 a. m. unitl "as long as golfers keep coming in" as Bernardi says.

* * *

Gretchen Merrill of The Skating Club of Boston heads a large group of New England figure skaters who will compete for titles at the Eastern States championships atop Madison Square Garden Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Other outstanding representatives from this section will include Roberta Jenks of Providence, Betsy Nichols of Brookline, Fay Kirby of The Skating Club, and little Sandylee Weille of Newton. Competitors will also be sent from such clubs as the Newton Figure Skating Club, the Commonwealth Skating Club, and clubs in Walpole, Springfield, Providence, New Haven, and other New England cities.

* * *

Shorts . . . Play in the Massachusetts State Men's class A squash racquets championship play is progressing. Harold Kaese of the University Club reached the final round by defeating Dick Wakeman of the Union Boat Club. H. Sherman Howes of the U. B. C. must eliminate unranked George Waring of the Boston Y. M. C. A. before meeting Kaese . . . Dick Newsome saw his first hockey game last night as the Bruins and Maple Leafs met on Garden ice, accompanied by his son . . . The Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts has decided to hold all meets on schedule this year, although any or all could be canceled in an emergency. Dates for the mixed foursome, held in conjunction with the M. G. A., are June 26-28 at Weston. The Association championship will be held at Brae Burn the week of Sept. 15.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Charley Keller, Yankees, Kirby Higbe, Dodgers, Fred Fitzsimmons, Dodgers, and Johnny Allen, Browns, returned signed contracts to their respective clubs.

Three Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham won mile run at K. of C. Games in 4:12.2; Harold Cagle set new meet record of 1:12.5 in Prout 600.

Five Years Ago

Maj. Lawrence (Biff) Jones resigned from Army to accept five-year contract as reported $10,000 annually as head coach at University of Nebraska.

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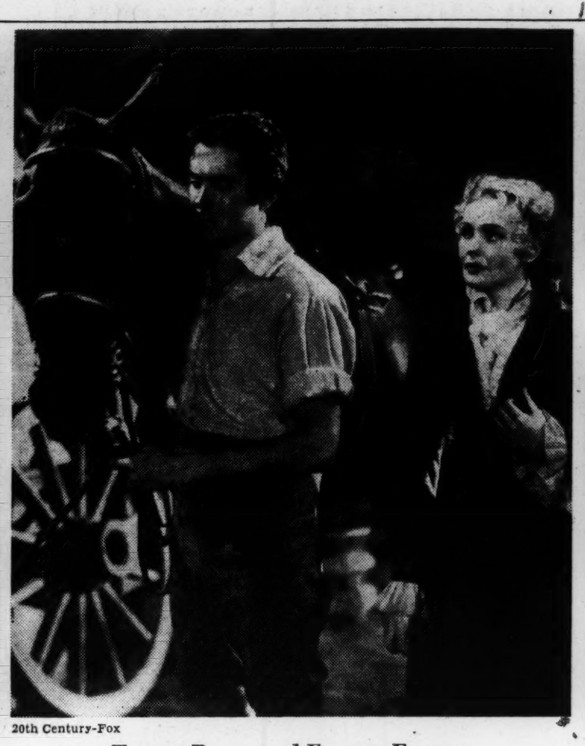
Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Music and Stage News

Ruth Warrick and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
In "The Corsican Brothers," arriving at the State and Orpheum Thursday.



20th Century-Fox

Tyrone Power and Frances Farmer
In "Son of Fury," coming to the screen at the Metropolitan Thursday

MGM

Laraine Day and Shirley Temple
In "Kathleen," M-G-M film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

'Corsican Brothers' Coming To the State and Orpheum

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., will be seen at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday in a double role in "The Corsican Brothers," an Edward Small production. Others in the cast are Ruth Warrick, Henry Wilcoxon, Akim Tamiroff, J. Carroll Naish, John Emery, H. B. Warner, and Gloria Holden. Gregory Ratoff directed, and the adaptation of the story was prepared by Howard Estabrook. Some of the outdoor scenes were shot on location in Sherwood Forest where the elder Fairbanks once filmed "Robin Hood.'

Twin brothers are invited to be guests at the premiere Thursday. Those who accept the invitation are requested to be at the box-office of either theater between opening time and 5 in the afternoon.

The companion feature will be "Blondie Goes to College," with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Sims carrying on the roles which they have played in previous films of the series.

★ ★ ★

'Girl From Leningrad'

At the Fine Arts Theater a new Russian film, "Girl From Leningrad," goes on view today. The picture, which is concerned with the second World War and the part which women are playing in the Soviet war effort, is said to have been filmed on location still littered with the debris of conflict.

★ ★ ★

'Son of Fury'

Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney head the cast for "Son of Fury," coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan. The film is based on "Benjamin Blake," a story by Edison Marshall, and the action, it is said, spans three continents and the seven seas, with much of the narrative taking place against the background of a South Sea island. In the cast are George Sanders, Frances Farmer, Roddy McDowall, John Carradine, Elsa Lanchester, Harry Davenport, Kay Johnson, and Dudley Digges. John Cromwell directed.

"Right to the Heart," the other feature, is described as a story about a society playboy who becomes a professional boxer in an effort to win the girl of his choice. Brenda Joyce, Cobina Wright, Jr., and Joseph Allen, Jr., are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Shirley Temple's Film

"Kathleen," marking Shirley Temple's return to the screen after an absence of two years, will be shown at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. She has the role of a motherless child whose father is too busy to give her much attention. In the cast are Herbert Marshall as the father, Laraine Day, Gail Patrick, and Felix Bressart. Harold Bucquet directed for MGM.

"Dr. Kildare's Victory," the companion feature, is another in the Kildare series of films, with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Ann Ayars, Robert Sterling, and Jean Rogers in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Fifth Week at Keith's

Samuel Goldwyn's film, "Ball of Fire," starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, is announced to continue for a fifth week at the Keith Memorial. Also continuing is "Obliging Young Lady," with Joan Carroll, Ruth Warrick, and Edmond O'Brien. A new Walt Disney cartoon, "Nifty Nineties" has been added to the program.

★ ★ ★

At RKO Boston

Ray Kinney and his orchestra, and Paul Haakon and Patricia Bowman, the dancers, will be on the stage at the RKO Boston beginning Friday. The feature film will be "All That Money Can Buy," deriving from Stephen Vincent Benét's story, "The Devil and Daniel Webster." Walter Huston, Simone Simon, James Craig, Anne Shirley, Jane Darwell, Gene Lockhart, and John Qualen are among the players.

Concerts to Come

Arias from "Lohengrin" and "Siegfried" will be included in Lauritz Melchior's program on Sunday afternoon in Jordan Hall. The Metropolitan tenor will also sing Norwegian, Finnish, Swedish, and Danish songs, a Schubert group, and some songs in English.

★ ★ ★

Hedda Ballon

Hedda Ballon will be the artist in the first concert of the Piano Series in the Gardner Museum, Sunday afternoon at 2. She will play works by Beethoven, Schubert, Schubert-Liszt, and Schumann.

★ ★ ★

Concert of Early Music

The second concert of the season by the Boston Society of Early Music will be given at the Boston Women's City Club on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4. The Boston Society of Ancient Instruments will be assisted by Olga Averino, soprano. Works by Couperin, Bach, Buxtehude, Provenzale, Tunder, and Peuerl will be played.

★ ★ ★

Youth Concert

The next Boston Symphony Youth Concert, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, will take place next Wednesday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program consists of the Mendelssohn "Italian" Symphony and the Tchaikovsky B flat minor Piano Concerto, with Albion Metcalf as soloist.

★ ★ ★

Smeterlin Program

Jan Smeterlin's program for his recital in Jordan Hall, this evening, consists of the Haydn Sonata No. 41, in A flat major, the Brahms Variations on a Theme by Paganini, and the B minor Sonata, two Mazurkas, three Etudes, and B flat minor Scherzo by Chopin.

Zoya Fyodorova
In "The Girl from Leningrad," Soviet film, now at the Fine Arts

'Lily of the Valley'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If "Lily of the Valley" possessed a conviction equal to its mystic speculation, Ben Hecht's new drama might easily have been as profound as it is fascinating. The fantasy that arrived at the Windsor Theater Monday evening under Gilbert Miller's auspices seems an unfinished play. It might be revealing to know what drove Mr. Hecht to his present third act.

Desperation is always somewhere at the back of Mr. Hecht's play. His characters have lived in desperation. Some of them have committed desperate deeds. They meet in the chilly gloom of the Manhattan morgue—revenants of the bodies which have been brought in and left unclaimed. By his cunning and his pity, Mr. Hecht converts the morgue's atmosphere of terror into something less frightening.

What Mr. Hecht has said in "Lily of the Valley" and what he is groping for are two very different things. Sometimes the sentimentalist in him becomes overbearing. Sometimes, as in the third act, he is carried away by hokum melodrama. Thus, at the very end, he signified the presence of God by a beam of light falling on a mission preacher's accordion. Instead of its former reedy notes, the accordion is giving forth sounds like a church organ. And there are also moments when Mr. Hecht appears to be indulging merely for sensation's sake in his ability to make the spectator squirm and cringe with a description given in horrific detail.

As is frequently the case in plays of this nature, "Lily of the Valley" takes on a spiritualistic character by presenting one living person who is supposed to be able to converse with the ghosts. The effect is not disconcerting because Mr. Hecht has bridged the gap of unlikelihood by making the Rev. Sven Houseman, the preacher who meets them, a wild and zealous parson whose hardships have perhaps affected his mentality.

Mr. Hecht appears to be an artist in small things without the authority to say a single, over-all big thing. Some of his vignettes are sharp, true, and revealing. Drawn in part from his series in the newspaper PM they make for showy acting roles of which advantage is appropriately taken by Minnie Dupree, Will Lee, John Philliber, David Hoffman, and others. Siegfried Rumann returns to Broadway after eight years in Hollywood to give an intense performance as Sven. Myron McCormick is excellent in the unresolved part of a tough longshoreman. Clay Clement plays the police lieutenant with intelligence and compassion. Joseph Pevney gives a gentle poignancy to the slightly overwritten part of a photographer. Katharine Bard plays with wistful patience a girl who thinks at first that she is dreaming. Alison Skipworth, as an elderly prostitute, speaks only a few lines.

Van Druten's 'Solitaire'

By John Beaufort

New York

At the risk of seeming ungracious, it may be admitted that seeing John van Druten's dramatization of "Solitaire" creates a desire to read the Edwin Corle novel from which it was adapted. Mr. van Druten's new play was presented at the Plymouth Theater Tuesday evening as Dwight Deere Wiman's fiftieth production. Fragile, tender, and not always explicit, it does make clear that, to a child, heartfelt understanding is more important than indulgence or progressive education. In passing, it illustrates one source of domestic fascism. Its dramatic impulse is the account of a fast friendship that grows up between a tramp and a little girl from a rich family.

Virginia Stewart seems an odd and somewhat difficult child to her parents only because Mr. Stewart, a bank vice-president, and Mrs. Stewart, a bridge addict, are inattentive to her. When they discover that Virginia has explored the arroyo below their home and found a tramp for a friend, they are distressed and fearful. Virginia is induced to promise that she will not see Ben, the tramp, again, but when she hears that the health authorities are to burn out the small shanty settlement, she descends at night to warn her friend so that he and his pet rat may escape.

The outcome of this visit provides a melodramatic climax and, later, an opportunity for Ben to console Virginia before he hits the road again. Accomplished playwright though he is, Mr. van Druten has somehow not given us enough of the nuances, the delicate shading and variety of emotion, to prepare us for Virginia's anguish and near tragedy.

Mr. van Druten has told us a good deal. But a play like "Solitaire" cannot risk being less than excellent. There are times when, in its baldness of statement, it resembles a conventional film scenario. The scenes being Virginia and Ben are often marked by tenuous charm and sensitiveness.

Pat Hitchcock's performance as Virginia is poised, fresh, and full of wonder. This daughter of England's noted film director, Alfred Hitchcock, is a graceful and winning child. It is not to her discredit that an enormously long and demanding role has overtaxed her acting powers, which are being tested for the first time in the theater.

Ben, the wayfarer, as played by Victor Kilian is a gentle man for all his rough exterior and distaste for a razor. He has humor, understanding, and the faculty for expressing humility. Perhaps it is the fact that the attitude embodied by Ben and trustingly accepted by Virginia is never allowed to make a striking impact on the spectator through its effect on any of the grown-ups in the play that makes "Solitaire" seem unfulfilled. The situation between the hobo and the child is not felt forcefully enough to fully justify the play.

Dudley Digges' direction responds to the play's best passages but he has not been able to inject into the whole work a feeling that it lacked in the first place. Sally Bates is given a disagreeable role as Virginia's mother. Ben Smith fares slightly better as Mr. Stewart. Anna Franklin acts well a conventional Negro maid. Frederic Tozere makes a fierce fellow of a melodramatic fascist revolutionary. Joan McSweeney is delightful as Virginia's unimaginative friend. Jo Mielziner has designed a Pasadena house in modernistic style, and a luxuriantly overgrown arroyo.

'Solitaire'

New play by John van Druten, from the novel by Edwin Corle. Staged by Dudley Digges. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman at the Plymouth Theater, beginning on Jan. 27. The cast is as follows:

Celia	Anna Franklin
Virginia Stewart	Pat Hitchcock
Claire Ensley	Joan McSweeney
Mrs. Stewart	Sally Bates
Mr. Stewart	Ben Smith
Ben	Victor Kilian
Gosh	Harry Gresham
Tex	Tony Albert
Heavy	Howard Smith
Dean	Frederic Tozere
First Officer	Blair Davies
Second Officer	Charles George
Third Officer	Robert Gilbert
Ryland	John D. Seymour

'Canadian Rockies'

"Canadian Rockies" is the subject of Burton Holmes' third travel talk, to be given in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon. The talk will be illustrated with color pictures taken last summer. On Feb. 4 Mr. Holmes will talk on the Dutch East Indies.

Opera Ticket Sale

Ticket offices of the Boston Opera Association, 234 Boylston Street, will be open to handle the public mail order sale on or about Feb. 10.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Church of the Advent, Brimmer Street—
Organ recital by Joseph Bonnet. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 8:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 3:20, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly." 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:25, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Girl from Leningrad." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time." 9:30 a. m., 1:20, 5:15, 9:10. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40.

Kenmore—
Marx Bros. "Go West." 1, 4:30, 8. "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:35, 6:05, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:20, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:15, 9:15.

Modern—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9 a. m., 12, 3:30, 6:50, 10:15. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10:25. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:15, 9:15.

Paramount—
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee, and Molly. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Down in San Diego." Bonita Granville. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Calling Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 12, 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Lydia." Merle Oberon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Training U. S. A. Pilots—Wings of Steel," "Travel Dutch Guiana," "Life of the Chinook Salmon," "Polo with George Oliver," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Kaltenborn's News Comments," "Bugs Bunny in Wabbit Trouble," "Mitchell's 40 Boy Choir," "Nonsense in Samoa," "With the Navy," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez., 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55. "Borrowed Hero," Florence Rice. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Castles," Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. Alan Marshal and Edna May Oliver. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.
Brookline Village: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.
Cleveland Circle: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry. 2 and 8.
University: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 2:35, 5:45, 8:45.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Deadly Game," Charles Farrell. 2. Evenings 7:20-11.
Strand: "Lydia." Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. 3:13, 9:13. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers, Cobina Wright, Jr. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Robin Hood." 2:48, 8:20. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:35, 7:10, 10:05.
Park: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "23½ Hours Leave." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:58, 9:13. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "One in a Million," Sonja Henie. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 7:45.

EXINGTON—Lexington: "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:55, 7, 9:50. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 3:10, 8:20.
Orpheum: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Robert Taylor. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Design for Scandall." Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 1:55, 8. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:25, 9:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 1:30 and 8.
Medford: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days." Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:30, 9:30. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry and Roger Pryor. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2 and 8.
Strand: H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbot and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Belle Star," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "That Uncertain Feeling." Merle Oberon. "Hit the Road," Gladys George. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Gentlemen from Dixie." Jack LaRue. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2:09, 7:54. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 3:40, 8:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "War Angels," Irene Rich and L. Fazenda. "Swing It Sailor," W. Ford.

WAVERLEY—Strand "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. "March of Time." 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except days.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: ...rted With Eve," Deanna D... and Charles Laughton. 1:45, 8:03. "International Squadron," Ronald Reag... 6:10, 9:30, 9:43.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
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'Enormously Entertaining... There is no let down in fun.'—*World Telegram*
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"BALL OF FIRE"
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-4740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20 Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
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By NOEL COWARD
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"A GREAT SHOW."—*Herald Tribune.*
50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax, No Higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats., Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, N. Y. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"'Spring Again' leaves everyone happy."
—*BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3632
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
FRIDAY 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
CONDUCTOR
RICHARD BURGIN—Conducting

Symphony Hall | SAT. MAT. Jan. 31st at 2:30
BURTON HOLMES
The CANADIAN ROCKIES
SWITZERLAND of AMERICA
Entirely New—In Natural Color
Tickets: $1.10-85c-55c, inc. tax

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Aaron Richmond Presents
Jordan Hall—Tickets $1.65 $2.20 $2.75
This Sun. 3:30 MELCHIOR
Tues. Eve. BUDAPEST Quartet

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
Symphony Hall—Sun Aft., Feb. 1
HOROWITZ
"THE FABULOUS PIANIST"

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STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Greta Garbo • Melvyn Douglas
'Two-Faced Woman'
Plus "Confessions of Boston Blackie"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY NOW
Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly, Lucille Ball
"Look Who's Laughing"
Plus "Down in San Diego"

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PAT O'BRIEN HARRY JAMES and HIS ORCHESTRA
Screen: "SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS"

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U.S.A. PILOT TRAINING • Jon ERROL 2nd BIG DUTCH GUIANA • SWORD FISHING PROGRAM
LATEST NATIONAL and WAR NEWS

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THE TERRIFIC LAUGH HIT!
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
2D YR. IN N. Y.—8 MOS. IN CHICAGO
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
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GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT!
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The Most Tuneful of All Operettas
STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evgs. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	549,610
1942 volume to date	11,505,530
1941 volume to date	10,986,010

Stock Market Off Narrowly; Trading Quiet

NE WYORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Stocks leaned toward the downside today but losses were narrow generally and a few motors and specialties countered the trend for modest gains.

Rails, steels, aircrafts and oils were backward from the beginning although some of these trimmed their losses near the final hour. Dealings, slow throughout, totaled aroun d450,000 shares.

Commodities registered a steep slide on selling attributed to Agriculture Secretary Wickard's criticism of recent speculative activity in corn.

Except for the favored issues buying was timid in the extreme and brokers reported the Singapore threat and renewal of submarine attacks on east coast, shipping were the primary restraints.

Stocks giving a good account of themselves most of the time included General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide and Paramount. Lacking support were U. S. Steel, American Can, Chesapeake & Ohio, Great Northern prd., and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Improved in an uneven curb were Aluminum of America, International Petroleum and New Jersey Zinc. Gulf Oil and American Cyanamid dipped.

Bonds Irregularly Loewr

Rail loans bore the brunt of selling in an irregularly lower bond market today.

A few carriers countered the main trend, along with selected utility and industrial shares, but losses ranging to around a point were preponderant towrd the end of the session.

Lower corporate prices were balanced by general improvement among Latin-American issues, even the recently depressed Argentines.

U. S. Governments held unchanged to a few 32ds of a point higher in over-the-counter trade.

Corporates lower included Illinois Central 4¾s of '66, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Erie 4½s of 2015, International Hydro Electric 6s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Walworth 4s, and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Marion Steam Shovel 6s of '47 and stamped 6s advanced briskly.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.31	1.30⅜	1.30⅜	1.32⅞
Minneapolis	1.28½	1.25⅛	1.25⅜	1.27⅛
Kansas City	1.25⅝	1.24⅜	1.24⅜	1.26⅜
Winnipeg	80⅜	80¼	80¼	80⅜
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.33¼	1.31⅝	1.32	1.34⅜
Minneapolis	1.28¼	1.26⅞	1.27¼	1.29⅜
Kansas City	1.26½	1.25⅜	1.25½	1.27⅛
Winnipeg	81½	81⅛	81¼	81½
Sep Wheat				
Chicago	1.34⅝	1.33¼	1.33½	1.35¾
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.28⅜	1.30⅝
May Corn				
Chicago	88	85⅛	86¾	90⅛
Kansas City	84½	81½	82⅛	85⅜
July Corn				
Chicago	90	8⅞	88⅝	92⅛
Kansas City	85¾	83	83¾	87⅛
May Oats				
Chicago	59	58	58¼	59½
Minueapolis	55¼	54⅜	54½	55½
Winnipeg	51⅜	51	51⅛	51¼
Rye, Chicago				
May	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	90	86¼	86¾	91¼
Sep	92	88¾	89⅜	93¾
	94⅜	91⅛	91½	96⅛

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	12.22	12.27	12.17	12.17	12.32
May	12.50	12.50	12.40	12.40	12.55
July	12.62	12.62	12.60	12.62	12.72

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.96½	1.99	1.96	1.97⅜	2.01¼
July	1.97½	2.01¼	1.97½	1.99⅜	2.03¼
October	1.96½	1.99⅜	1.96½	1.96¾	2.00½

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	...	...	...	95.8b	95.8
July	...	...	...	95.8	95.8
Oct.	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.2b	95.2
		Tops			
March	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4b	127.0
May	127.0	127.5	127.0	127.4	127.0
July	126.7	127.5	126.7	127.4	126.4

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	19.48	19.48	18.83	18.92	19.41
May	19.61	19.61	18.93	19.07	19.54
July	19.68	19.68	19.04	19.13	19.62
Oct.	19.72	19.72	19.10	19.15	19.72
Dec.	19.76	19.78	191.8	19.18	19..79

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98
July	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.....	.....	.....	15.00b	15.00
June	.....	.....	.....	15.00b	15.00
b—Bid					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.53	8.58	8.50	8.56	8.50
May	8.59	8.66	8.59	8.63	8.57

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYMar.No.3	.....	.....	.....	2.99b	2.99
b—Bid					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				6.30b	6.34a 6.32
b—Bid. a—Asked.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Jan.	33.65	33.65	33.55	33.55	33.65
*Feb.	34.10	34.15	34.05	34.10	34.10
*March	34.25	34.35	34.15	34.15	34.25
	Eggs				
†Jan.	33.50	33.80	33.50	33.60	33.65
†Oct.	33.75	33.85	33.70	33.70	33.90
‡Feb.	31.60	31.75	31.60	31.70	31.90
	Potatoes				
March	3.38	3.38	3.32	3.33	3.30
Nov.	2.85	2.87	2.85	2.87	2.85

* S.s. † R.s. ‡ F.g.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Federal Wheat for Alcohol

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it would sell wheat and corn to processors for the production of ethyl alcohol, acetone and butyl alcohol for war industries.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106½	106⅜	106⅜	Jan 27
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¾	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	7	7	7	Jan 27
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	20	36⅛	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	—
5	1½	Alaska Juneau					
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 27
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 27
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	6	17	16½	16½	Jan 27
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	21½	21⅛	21¼	
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 26
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	139½	139½	139½	— ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 26
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	2	14⅛	14	14	
9	5	Allied Stores	15	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	78	78	78	— ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	12	26⅜	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 27
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	6	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	Jan 27
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	3	56	55½	56	+ ½
227⅜	149⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	21¾	21	21¾	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	18	46¼	45¾	46¼	+ ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
8¼	⅛	Am Bosch	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39	26½	Am Brakes 2.20g	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jan 26
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	14	64	63½	64	
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	31½	31½	31½	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72	71½	72	+ ¼
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	5	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	80½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	82	82	82	—1½
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6⅜	9⅝	Am Comm Al	6	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (⅛e)	5	22	21¾	22	— ½
17⅜	½	Am Encaus Til	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
243⅛	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½g	6	23¼	23	23	— ⅞
283⅜	143¼	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	9	27⅜	27	27	— ⅞
37⅜	11⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	7	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	8	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	3	34	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	6	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Jan 20
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 24
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
50	38	Am In Ill pf (2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	13	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jan 24
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	2	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	8	¾	¾	¾	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	2	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ¼
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	2	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 27
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (½e)	9	42½	41½	41½	—1⅛
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145	145	145	—1
54	29¾	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33	33	33	
28½	15⅜	Am Steel F (2g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan 26
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	9	21¼	21	21	Jan 27
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	96	96	96	— ½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	15	128⅛	127⅛	127⅞	— ⅛
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	3	49¾	49⅝	49¾	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (4½g)	13	50⅜	49¾	49⅞	— ⅜
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	143	143	— ⅜
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	18	25	24⅝	24¾	
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	114⅞	114½	114½	— ½
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	1	3	3	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jan 26
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	3	5½	5⅛	5½	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	1	73¾	73½	73½	
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
56¾	26⅛	Am Z pr pf 11¼k	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 21
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	36	28	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 26
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	5	34½	34	34	Jan 21
5½	2¼	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	— ⅜
70¼	47½	Armour Ill	3	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
72	60	Arm Ill ppf 1½k	5	66¼	66¼	66½	+ ½
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	16	26	24¾	25	—1¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 26
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 27
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	83	83	
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	22	22	22	
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	53	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	8	67⅞	67¼	67⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	11	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¾
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	29	29	29	— ⅝
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	42½	42½	42½	Jan 20
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	22	23½	22⅜	23⅜	+ ¾
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 24
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(41-2g)	1	65½	65½	65½	Jan 26
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	15	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	12	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	43	4⅛	4	4	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	
13½	7	Bangor & Ar	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 27
9⅞	5⅛	Barber Bros (1g)	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	5	6	5¾	5⅞	Jan 27
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	15	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅜
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	17¼	17	17	
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	23	23	23	Jan 24
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	109¾	109	109	Jan 21
41½	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 27
207⅜	101½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	4	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	— ¼
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	23½	23½	23½	+1
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	13	64⅝	63⅝	63⅞	— ⅛
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120¼	120¼	120¼	Jan 26
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	10	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 21
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
21	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	13	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	12	22½	22¼	22½	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jan 27
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	27	27	27	Jan 26
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 19
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	10	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 21
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	39	39	39	— ⅜
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	22	½	½	½	
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 27
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	Jan 24
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	2	25½	25½	25½	Jan 26
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55	55	55	Jan 26
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	9	7½	7⅜	7½	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	22	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 26
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack ⅛e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	10	11½	11	11	— ⅝
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	10	4½	4½	4½	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	3	36¼	35¼	35¼	Jan 27
33⅜	15⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	1	66½	66½	66½	—1
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	12	39	38¼	38¼	— ¾
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	8	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	9⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8	8	8	
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	2	22⅞	22¼	22¼	—1¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jan 27
17	4¼	Cent Violetta lg	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Jan 26
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	12	31¼	31	31	— ½
3⅝	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 19
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	24	36¾	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jan 27
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	16	1½	1⅜	1½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	21	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
3	⅛	Chi Great West	22	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	27	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
8½	2½	Chi Mail Or (1⅛g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
44½	37½	Chi P ¼ cv pf (3)	2	42	42	42	Jan 27
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 26
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 27
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	¼	¼	¼	
9¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 27
14¾	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅝	12½	12½	
3	1	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 26
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	24	48½	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jan 27
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	6	31¾	31½	31½	— ½
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	2	40⅞	40½	40½	— ½
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	12	69	67⅝	67⅝	—1½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	—1½
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	7	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	3	105½	105	105½	Jan 22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	6	13	12⅞	13	Jan 27
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	6	12	12	12	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 27
47⅜	1	Col G & E (.10g)	28	1½	1½	1½	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	51	51	51	
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 27
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	7	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
31	16½	Coml Credit (3)	9	17⅜	17	17¼	
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jan 23
30⅛	19⅛	Com Inv Tr (3)	14	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4½)	2	102	102	102	
117⅝	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18	⅛	Com'th & South	11	¼	¼	¼	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	41	40⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Nelson Says 'Dollar' Men Must Deliver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the new War Production Board, told the Truman committee today that "dollar-a-year men" who do not "deliver" will be removed. He followed up this declaration with a bold statement to the Truman committee that in its blanket attack on dollar-a-year men it was "hampering" the war effort.

The startled committee asked Mr. Nelson if he meant what he said.

Mr. Nelson, replying to a question of Senator Brewster (R) of Maine "did you say it is hampering?" replied calmly.

Nelson Responsible

"Certainly — whatever happens in this picture I am responsible. I've cut every contact with the outside world. But in your investigation you make men afraidto come down here—honest, straightforward men—who are apprehensive about coming down here."

Chairman Truman waited till Mr. Nelson had completed a briefly prepared statement. Then he explained that the committee had worked for seven months with one objective of putting production control in one man which he was glad to see now accomplished.

"We understand you have that control—"

"So I understand, too," said Mr. Nelson, amidst laughter.

Mr. Nelson praised the work of the committee and expressed admiration for its work.

Mr. Truman in turn replied that the committee intended to back Mr. Nelson, "right or wrong," and that if Mr. Nelson said it was necessary to employ dollar-a-year men from industry, who still received a big salary from their home companies, he would reluctantly accede to it.

Mr. Nelson argued that if the right of dollar-a-year men to receive home salaries while serving the Government were ended it would limit the personnel to "the ranks of the very wealthy."

Mr. Nelson continued:

"Sound administration, of course, reuires a carefully determined administrative policy within the limits of congressional policy. With this in mind I have laid down the followng rules and limitations for the War Production Board to govern employment of dollar-a-year men:

Outlines Rules

"1. No persons shall be appointed on a dollar-a-year basis unless he is a man of outstanding business or technical ability, of unimpeachable integrityñ and especially qualified for the work for which he is chosen.

"2. No dollar-a-year man shall be appointed to any position if with reasonable effort a man equally qualified can be found and induced to come here to fill such position on a regular Government salary basis.

"3. No person shall be employed in any position in which he will make decisions directly affecting the affairs of his own company.

"4. No appointment shall be made except after a thorough investigation of the proposed appointee by one of the investigatory agencies of the Government.

"These are the rules which will be followed with respect to all future employment of dollar-a-year men by the War Prodution Board."

Mr. Nelson said there are some 300 dollar-a-year men. He continued:

"Of all these men, substantially over 70 per cent weer operating men, plant superintendents, technical engineers, research experts, division managers, and the like, rather than heads of companies. These are the men who have actually run the production machinery within their own industries.

Valuable Men

"About 15 per cent were heads of companies, and their skill as over-all executives and their experience in large affairs has been very helpful to us. There are, in addition, a number of dollar-a-year men drawn from university faculties, the professions and the ranks of labor.

"As a group, these men have worked hard and rendered valuable service. Those who have not will be removed. But any member of our organization failing to deliver will be removed, whether he is here on a regular government salary, a dollar-a-year basis, or under any other circumstances. In the last analysis, it is the integrity, capacity and zeal of men which should govern their selection, and not the accident of their financial position and need."

"We are making some very radical moves in the automobile industry to try to get conversion quickly," Mr. Nelson said, in continuing testimony, referring to efforts to expand sub-contracting which he said should aid small business.

Mr. Nelson, a big comfortable figure in a dark suit, agreed with most proposals made by Senators but did not hesitate to disagree boldly where he saw fit. His tone was quiet and persuasive as he commented on various production problems, in the course of which he was referred to by one Senator as an "Assistant President." He agreed strongly with Senator James Mead, (D) of New York, on the need for advancing capital to sustain small business in war contracts. He echoed his belief also that existing plants must be used to capacity before new "side-line" plants are constructed.

More Questions

Senator Ball (R) of Minnesota returned to the question of dollar-a-year men, when he declared the committee had got the impression that the 300 had retained "an unconscious bias in behalf of their own business. Senator Ball exonerated Mr. Nelson himself, but asked if most of the key men around Mr. Nelson were in the dollar-a-year category. Mr. Nelson acknowledged that most of them were in this group, but insisted that they were men who were "all-out" for victory.

"Isn't that really a prejudice you're expressing toward business men rather than dollar-a-year men?" retorted Mr. Nelson. "They have the same subconscious bias toward the status quo."

Senator Ball cited the aluminum situation and failure to expand other key production points, as due to the "subconscious bias" of dollar-a-year men.

Mr. Nelson went so far as to say that this was "partly true" and repeated his promise that such bias would be corrected under unified control.

Senator Brewster recalled difficulty of the committee in getting information from the old OPM. Mr. Nelson promised appointment of a liaison officer from the new WPB to work with the committee and said he would be "a high-caliber" man.

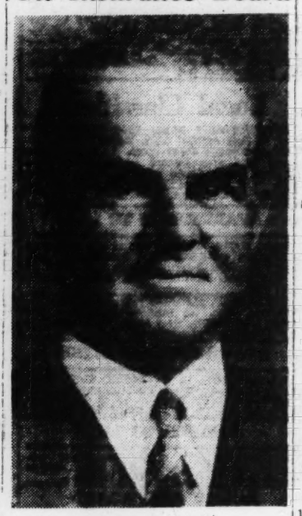
Mr. Nelson said he did not intend to set up any "commissar" system of dual authority to watch over Army and Navy production executives in WPA. He accepted "full responsibility" for success or failure of the program. He said firmly and confidently that "there will be no friction" in the new set-up, "because friction means delay."

"I do not mean there will not be differences of opinion, but decisions will be taken. There will not be friction."

N. Y. Central Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central system reported net income after fixed charges in December amounted to $2,040,182, compared with $4,000,235 in the like month a year earlier. Although operating revenues rose to $41,316,307 from $34,854,494 in December, 1940, operating expenses gained at a faster rate, amounting to $34,948,535 against $25,986,976.

On Insurance Board



John F. Tinsley

President, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., elected a director if Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co.

Mass. Bonding Net $8.76 Share in '41; Premium Income Up

Combined net earnings of Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company for 1941 amounted to $1,401,508 from underwriting, dividends and rents. These were equivalent to $8.76 a share on the 160,000 shares outstanding and compare with combined net earnings of $9.45 a share on the same number of shares in 1940.

The annual report for 1941 notes that $3.91 of the combined net earnings per share was derived from underwriting and $4.85 was obtained from interest, dividends and rents. The corresponding 1940 figures were $4.64 from underwriting and $4.81 from interest, dividends and rents.

Net premiums written aggregated $14,419,895 in 1941 compared with $13,849,852 in the preceding year, an increase of $570,043. After payment of $560,000 in dividends to stockholders, a total of $203,859 was added to surplus, bringing the total of capital and surplus on Dec. 31, 1941, to $6,812,314 in addition to the voluntary contingency reserve of $1,250,000.

Directors were re-elected and John F. Tinsley, president, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, was added to the board. The following officers were elected: Harold J. Aldrich and Percy N. Counsell, vice-presidents; W. N. Eichorn, F. J. Graf, A. L. Pierson, Jr., and F. O. Beattie, assistant secretaries.

Municipal Awards

Dedham, Mass., tax notes, $100,000 Nov. 13 and $100,000 Nov. 27, 1942. Boston Safe Deposit & Trust and Second National Bank .24, Norfolk County Trust .257, R. L. Day .26 plus $1, Jackson & Curtiss .26, First National Bank .287, New England Trust .32 and Merchants .34.

Middlesex County, Mass., $1,000,000 tax notes due Nov. 6, 1942. Second National Bank, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust and National Rockland Bank .267, Merchants National and Day Trust Co. .269, First National Bank .309 and National Shawmut .32.

Norfolk County, Mass., $450,000 tax notes due November 10, 1942. Lee Higginson .36, Bristol County Trust .367, First National Bank .378, Merchants National .38, and First Boston Corp. .39.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 2¾s '65-60	100.22	100.18	100.22
4 2½s '72-67	100.2	100.20	100.22

New York City Bonds

27 3s '80	103⅛	103	103⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 Alleghany 5s '44 Mod	89¾	89¾	89¾
7 Alleghany 5s' 49 Mod	75	75	75
2 Alleghany Inc 5s '50	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	69	69	69
3 Am I Chem 5½s '49	102	102	102
10 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅛	107	107
5 Am T&T 3⅜s '61	107	107	107
14 Am T&T 3s 56	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	107½	107½	107½
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
19 AT&SF 4s 95	108½	108⅛	108⅛
8 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
20 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅞	65⅝	65½
5 A C Line 5s 45	97⅝	97⅝	97⅞
10 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37	37	37
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
10 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64½	64¼	64¼
37 B&O 91 st A	38½	38	38
2 B&O 96 st C	42¾	42½	42½
13 B&O 2000 st D	38⅛	38	38
21 B&O 96 st F	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
124 B&O cv 60 st	38½	37⅞	37⅞
22 B&O 4s 48	62¼	61⅝	61⅝
15 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	54⅜	53½	54
10 B&O S W 50 st	47⅝	47	47¼
6 B&O T C 4s 59	50	50	50
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	56⅞	57⅞	57⅞
3 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	99¼	99¼	99¼
15 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
10 Beth Stl 3s 60	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
1 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	86	86	86
49 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41	40½	40⅞
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	14	14	14
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104½	104½	104½
34 Buf R&P 57 st	40⅜	40	40
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	6	6	6
3 Bush Term 5s 55	58½	58½	58½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	76	76	76
7 Can Sou 5s 62	83¾	83	83¾
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106⅜	106½	106⅜
10 Can Pac 4s perp	66	65⅞	65⅞
10 Can of Ga 5½s 59	4⅝	4½	4⅝
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	5	4½	4½
26 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14	13¾	14
26 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¾	56¼	56¼
87 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¾	76½	76¾
2 Cen RR&B of Ga 42	80	80	80
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17½	17½	17½
4 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	15½	15½	15½
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	84½	84½	84½
1 C&O 4½s 92	126½	126½	126½
1 C&O 3½s 96D	101	101	101
10 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101½	101½	101½
21 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17	16¾	16¾
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	79½	79½	79½
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	72¼	71½	72¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83	83	83
15 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	95	84¾	95
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89½	89½	89½
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30½	30½	30½
4 ChGtWinc4½s 2038	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66	65½	65½
7 Chi I&L 5s 66	9¾	9¾	9¾
54 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	12⅞	12½	12⅞
66 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2½	2½
12 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	47¾	47½	47½
6 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47	46⅞	47
11 CM&SP 4½s 89E	45⅜	44⅜	44⅜
2 Chi & NW 6½s 36	33	33	33
1 ChiCNW rfg 5s 2037	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 ChiCNW gen 5s 87	29½	29½	29½
19 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	28½	28½	28½
6 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18¼	18	18
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	18⅛	18	18
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	27¼	27½	27½
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	28¼	28¼	28¼
5 Chi & NW 3½s 87	26⅜	26½	26⅜
4 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
39 CRI & P 4s 88	23½	23¼	23¼
16 CRI & Prfg 4s 34	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 CSL & NO 5s 51	76½	76½	76½
6 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	52	51½	51½
14 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Ch & W Ind gen 5s	95	95	95
5 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
17 CCC & St L 4½s 77	52½	52⅜	52⅜
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Col P & I 5s 70	86½	86	86
35 Col & So 4½s 80	19½	19½	19½
30 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100½	100¼	100¼
26 Columbia G 5s 1961	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
3 Coml Mack inc 69ww	26	25½	25½
5 CommwlEd cv3½s58	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Con Edis 1st4s46	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Con Rys 4s 56	27½	27½	27½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89	89	89
14 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 Dayton Un Ry 3¼s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
37 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	60⅜	59¾	60¼
41 D&RG 4s 36	14½	14¼	14¼
3 D&RG West 5s 55	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
36 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
18 D&RG West 5s 78	14⅛	13¾	13¾
6 Des Plaines V 4½s 47	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
9 Det Ed 3s 70	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Dul Missabe¾rl 3½s 62	107	107	107
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63	63	63
46 Erie 4½s 2015	56⅛	55⅞	56
4 Erie 4s 95	90	89½	89½
7 Firestone T&R 3s 61	95	95	95
51 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9⅜	9	9⅜
3 Francis Sug 6s 56	82	82	82
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
13 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98¼	98	98¼
7 Gt Nor 5s 73 (	96	96	96
7 Gt Nor 4½s 71 E	87	87	87
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 D	99	99	99
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97	97	97
12 Gt Nor 3⅜s 67	77¼	77½	77¼
19 G Bay & W deb A	65	65	65
10 G Bay & W deb B	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
30 Gulf M&N 5s 50	90	90	90
5 Gulf M&Ok 4s 75	72	71¾	72
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79	79	79
4 Hocky V 4½s 59	125	125	125
1 Hoe & Co st mtg 44	100	100	100
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44¼	44¼
59 Hnud&Man inc 5s 57	12⅞	12⅜	12½
5 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	101⅛	101	101
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47½	47½
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44¼	44¼
14 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅜	44⅝	45
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛
1 Ill Cen Sst 5 3s 51	45½	45½	45½
1 Ill Cen StL 1¾s 51	45½	45½	45½
25 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43½	43¾
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	74	74	74
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	105	105	105
23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14⅜	14½	14½
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	23½	23	23½
28 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¼	41¾	41¾
41 Int T&T 5s 55	44¼	44	44¼
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
4 KcFtS & Mem 4s 36	47	47	47
7 K C South 5s 60	72¼	71¼	72
22 Lac Gas 6s 42A	76	75	75
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	85½	85½	85½
38 Lac Gas 5½s 53	75½	73¼	73½
10 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	74¾	74	74
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	76	76	76
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	62½	62½	62½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	60	60	60
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	50	50	50
12 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 St	38¾	38¼	38¼
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35½	34½	35
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33	32½	33
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86½	86⅜	86½
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	109	109	109
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	84	84	84
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52½	52½	52½
9 Manati Sug 4s 57	51¾	51	51¾
14 Marion St Shov 6s 47	99¾	98¾	99¾
23 Marion St Shov 6s 47st	99⅞	98½	99⅞
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	111	111	111
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Mid-Cont 4½s 39	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 MS&PSSMar 5½s 78	62⅜	62⅜	62¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
58 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
35 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
22 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10⅜	10½	10½
17 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	26⅜	26¼	26¼
42 M-K Tex 1st 4s 90	37	36¼	36½
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	25	24¾	24¾
25 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Mo Pac 6s 65 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
35 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
7 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27½	27½	27½
27 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27⅝	27¼	27¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27	27	27
24 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106	105¾	105¾
17 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¾	42½	42¾
18 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40⅜	40½	40¾
10 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	69	69	69
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104½	104½
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 N Eng R 4s 45	64¼	64	64¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
16 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	74¾	75
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 NO Tex&M 5s 35A ct	34	34	34
4 NY&GreenwdL6s46	64	64	64
5 NY&Putnam 4s 93	47½	47½	47½
58 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58¼	58½
54 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53½	53⅜	53⅜
14 NYC cn 4s 98	51¼	51	51¼
1 NYC 3¾s 46	95	95	95
19 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60¼	59¾	60
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78½	78⅜	78½
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
18 NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	79	78¼	78⅝
51 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	66	65¾	65¾
5 NY G EL H&P 5s '48	118	118	118
3 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
23 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	33⅛	33½	33⅞
11 NYNH&H ctf 6s'40	50⅛	50	50
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	32	31½	32
8 NYNH&H 4s '55	29	29	29
12 NYNH&H 4s '56	29½	29¼	29¼
14 NYNH&H 4s '57	7⅛	7	7⅛
7 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5¾	5⅝	5¾
24 NY O & W gen 4s '55	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
11 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	105¾	105⅞
3 NY S&W gen 5s'40	12	12	12
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	30¾	30¾	30¾
7 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4	4	4

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Niagara Falls P3⅛s'66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	27½	27½	27½
5 Nor Ohio 5s 45 unst	101	101	101
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047•	67½	66¾	67
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57½	56¼	56¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	56½	56½
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	52½	53⅛
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	75	75	75
23 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅜	43⅛	43¼
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅛	109	109¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Ogden & L Cha 4s 48	7	7	7
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107⅝	107⅝
28 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	86½	85⅛	86½
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	107	107	107
6 Pac G&E 3¼s 61	108¾	108¼	108¾
11 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111½	111½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
1 Para Bway 3s 55	58¾	58¾	58¾
6 Para Pict 4s 56	99⅜	99½	99⅜
7 Pen Co 4s 52	106¼	106	106
15 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	105⅜	105½	105½
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
30 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104½	104	104¼
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	100	99¾	100
4 Pen RR 4¼s 84B	100¼	100¼	100¼
30 Pen RR 2¾s 70	94¼	93⅞	94¼
4 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87⅜	87¼	87¼
5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6½	6½	6½
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	69⅞	69¾	69⅞
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61½	61½	61½
11 Phila Co 4½s 61	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
8 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
26 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6½	6½	6½
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26¾	26½	26¾
2 Pitt&WVa4½s 60 C	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
21 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¼	81⅞	81⅞
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	71¼	71	71¼
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Richfield Oil 4s 52	103	103	103
11 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	46¼	45¾	46¼
73 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	17¾	16¾	17¾
9 Roch G&E 3¼s 67	109½	109½	109½
2 Rl Ark & La 5s&34	12¾	12¾	12¾
12 Rutland Est 4½s 41	7¾	7	7¼
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
29 St L S F 5s 50 B	15	14¾	14¾
3 St L S F 4½s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
55 St S L SF 4½s 78ct st	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10 St L S F 4s 50 A	14	13⅞	13⅞
2 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
31 St L SW rfg 5s 90	22¼	22¼	22¼
5 St L SW 1st 4s 89	82	82	82
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
34 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8¼	8¼	8¼
14 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅞	7½	7½
1 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
40 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13¼	13¼	13¼
22 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7	6⅞	6⅞
38 Sea-AlFla 6s '35A ct	4½	4¾	4¾
11 Shell Un 2½s '54	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Simmons Cv 4s '52	102¾	102½	102½
2 Skelly Oil 3s '50	101½	101½	101½
8 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105⅝	105½	105⅝
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	107⅞	107¼	107⅛
5 So Bell T & T 3s '79	105½	105½	105½
11 So Nat Gas 4½s 57	53¾	53¼	53⅜
28 Sou Pac 4½s'81	53	52¾	52⅞
17 So Pac 4½s '69	53¾	53	53¼
83 So Pac rfg 4s '55	68	67½	67½
69 So Pac ctf 4s '49	60¼	59½	60
1 So Pac clt 4s '49 reg	57¾	57¾	57¾
34 So Pac 3¼s '46	85¼	84¾	84¾
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53⅝	53¾	53⅞
6 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	85¾	85	85½
8 South Ry 6½s '56	91	90½	90½
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	86½	86½	86½
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	91	90½	91
41 South Ry gen 4s '56	65¾	65	65¼
1 South Ry Mem 5s '96	82	82	82
2 So Ry 4s St L '51	84½	84½	84½
5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¾	104½	104½
4 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 T RR A St L 4s '53	100¼	99¼	100¼
7 Texark&FtSm5½s '50	90	89¾	90
2 Tex Corp 3s '65	106	106	106
12 Tex Pac 5s '77B	67	66⅞	66⅞
18 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	67⅜	66⅞	67¾
7 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67	66⅞	66⅞
39 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18¼	17⅞	18
3 Third Ave 4s 60	55	55	55
2 Tri Continental 5s 53	10½	10½	10½
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	110	110	110
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 Unit Drug 5s 53	97¾	97	97
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100½	100¼	100½
3 Util P&L 5s 44	100	100	100
2 Viginian Ry 3¾s 66

Congress Puts Teeth Into Control Bill to Halt Inflation

U. S. Steel Net $10.43 Share For Year 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Profits in the United States Steel Corp. in the final quarter of 1941 showed a considerable drop from the previous three months and the same period of 1940 in the face of record shipments of finished steel products, but earnings for the full year topped those of 1940, the corporation's quarterly report disclosed.

Earnings for big steel for the latest three months amounted to $20,331,427, equal, after provision for preferred dividends, to $1.61 a share on the common stock, compared with $34,313,345, or $3.21 a common share, in the September quarter and $32,763,251 or $3.04 a share in the December, 1940, quarter.

A factor in the earnings decline, the report disclosed, was the setting up during the quarter of an additional contingency reserve of $11,500,000, making a total of $25,000,000 put up for contingencies for the full year.

Net $10.43 Share

The corporation's net income for the year ended Dec. 31 was $116,019,518, equivalent to $10.43 a common share. This compared with $102,181,321, or $8.84 a share, in 1940. Directors of the corporation at the regular quarterly meeting, which preceded the release of the financial statement, ordered a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock payable March 20 to holders of record Feb. 20. Similar payments had been made quarterly since March, 1940.

Irving S. Olds, chairman, in a press conference after the board meeting, said:

"Of the total business in 1941, about 73 per cent, on a dollar basis, was for defense or lease-lend. Of the remaining 27 per cent a large part probably was actually defense business but not such that we can identify on our books."

Mr. Olds said the corporation's stock piles of critical materials—he specifically mentioned tin and manganese—"are fairly comfortable for this year at least."

The steel chairman said that the corporation was continuing to operate its Isthmian Steamship Line but added, "we have no idea when the Government might want our boats."

Mr. Olds said that while records had not always been as carefully kept as at present he was confident the number of employees' average weekly earnings and hourly rates both for the quarter and the year were the highest in the corporation's history.

Huge Pay Roll

The corporation had an average of 320,335 employees in the fourth quarter against 313,250 in the third quarter and an average of 304,394 for the year. Total pay roll in the December quarter was $164,943,133 against $156,470,058 in the preceding three months and $601,117,053 for the 12 months.

The corporation's shipments of finished steel products in the December quarter were 5,321,501 net tons, equivalent to 105.7 per cent of capacity. In the third quarter shipments were 5,084,559 tons or 101.1 per cent of capacity, and for the 12 months 20,458,937 tons, or 102.5 per cent of capacity

Provision for taxes in 1941 was $191,496,332 against $26,300,000 in 1940.

The corporation's ingot producing capacity as of Jan. 1, Mr. Olds said, was 30,553,000 tons, up 1.5 per cent since June 30 and 2.8 per cent from Jan. 1, 1941. Blast furnace capacity, he said, had increased 2.5 per cent in 1941 and was due to go up further with completion of new facilities at Birmingham, Ala., scheduled for March.

Unfilled orders, Mr. Olds revealed, were down somewhat from three months ago but still were equivalent to five or six months' production at current rate of operations.

Rail Fare Increase In Effect Feb. 10

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 10 per cent increase in passenger train fares will go into effect Feb. 10.

Officials of the Association of American Railroads, announcing this, said the date for the increase, recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was agreed upon by railroad traffic managers in consultation with A. A. R. officials.

Estimated to add $45,000,000 to railroad revenues on the basis of their 1941 business, the increase will apply to all fares except the 1¼-cent-a-mile rate allowed members of military or naval services traveling on furlough and to certain extra-fare trains.

Tariffs putting the increased rates into effect will be filed with the ICC in the near future.

The basic first-class fare now is 3 cents a mile in all sections of the country, while the basic coach fare is 2 cents a mile in the East and West, and 1½ cents a mile in the South.

Carrier Corp. Earns $1.31

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Carrier Corporation, largest manufacturer of air conditioning and refrigeration machinery, reported net income for the first 10 months of 1941 or $515,948, equivalent after all taxes, depreciation and other charges, to $1.31 per share.

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Dr. Isaiah Bowman

Elected to the board of directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. He succeeds Barklie Henry, who has been called to active duty in the United States Navy. Dr. Bowman is President of Johns Hopkins University.

Small Business Necessary in War Effort, Says Arnold

CHICAGO (AP)—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, described the maintenance of independent enterprise in the small business field as essential to the war effort and the prevention of post-war depression.

"Independent enterprise must be kept alive if we are to organize properly for a war-economy," he told the National-American wholesale grocers association. "I think we have no need to fear a depression after the war, or a revival of the monopoly question, if we can get full production not controlled by a few dominant groups capable of shutting down production.

"If full production of basic materials does not fall into a few hands, we will have an economic boom after the war. It all depends upon survival of the independent business man."

He described small business as "business that is unable to keep a lobby in Washington," and said anti-trust enforcement had been organized in three directions "to go after conspiracies which hinder industrial production, which exploit the consumer, and which put handicaps on independent enterprise."

Decline in Crude Oil Requirements Seen for February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interior Department forecast that discontinuance of new car production, control of rubber stocks and rationing of tires would reduce domestic crude oil requirements next month to 4,101,800 barrels daily, or 36,600 less than the average daily consumption in January.

The figure for February nevertheless, was 547,200 barrels more than daily actual demand in February, 1941, the department reported.

Total crude oil requirements for February were estimated at 116,850,000 barrels. Of this amount, 47,700,000 barrels are expected to be used for motor fuel, an increase of about 10 per cent over February, 1941.

The department said statistics indicated that gasoline inventories increased about 6,700,000 barrels during December to a total of about 94,000,000 barrels on Dec. 31.

Furniture Buying Cautious, Selective

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Preliminary reports on January furniture markets indicate buyers' attendance off between 15 and 20 per cent and buying cautious and selective, Seidman and Seidman, accountants to the industry reported.

Despite a more-than-usual decline in orders during December, the survey stated, unfilled orders at the year's end were nearly 2½ times those of December 31, 1940.

For the year 1941, preliminary figures were reported to show output of the furniture factories up about 40 per cent; pay rolls up 34 per cent, and the number of employees increased some 13 per cent over 1940.

Compared with a normal December decrease in bookings of 30 per cent from November, orders in December, 1941, dropped 39 per cent, but still were 6 per cent above the same month of 1940.

Fluorspar Producers Asked to Freeze Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has asked fluorspar producers to freeze their prices on this non-metallic mineral at the January 2 level.

Producers were asked not to publish, quote prices on, or sell fluorspar at prices above those in effect Jan. 2. The administrator told producers that if they found it necessary to increase above the level, they give the OPA one month's advance notice.

Sugar Rations Seen Milestone On the Road to War Economy

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—OPA announcement of sugar rationing cards to come is a milestone in the conversion of the United States from a peace to a war economy.

Sugar will be the first food to be rationed to consumers.

It was the first food to go under a price ceiling.

It will be the first commodity of any kind to require the use of ration cards by the consumer for its use.

It will probably be followed very soon by other scarce items. High on the list of probabilities are tea, and some of the fats and oils, perhaps shortening.

There appears to be considerable official uncertainty about how drastic rationing is to be. Over the recent week-end it was indicated that the coming sugar ration cards might permit the purchase of a pound a week per person.

Since then, however, Leon Henderson has announced that it may be only three quarters of a pound. This is the allowance under the Canadian sugar rationing which began this month. British civilians are now getting only half a pound. Over the Christmas holidays they were getting three quarters of a pound (12 ounces).

Genesis of Confusion

The apparent official confusion may have arisen this way.

Normal per capita American consumption runs around 100 pounds a year. (In the '20's it ran around 110 pounds and in the '30's around 103. In 1941 the figure went up to around 114.)

But of this 100 pounds about a quarter went into "industrial uses"—i.e. was manufactured into candy, canned foods, soft drinks, etc. That left around 75 pounds. And Mr. Henderson may have had in mind to cut this by approximately a third, which would bring the ration figure down to around a pound a week or 52 pounds a year.

However, of this 75 pounds of more or less "direct-consumption" sugar a considerable part is not bought by the housewife at the grocery, but goes to restaurants, hotels, bake-shops, etc.

So if Mr. Henderson intended to cut sugar consumption by a third, he would not succeed if he permitted a pound a week of sugar to be bought by the housewife in carton or bag for her family. The ration cards would have to be arranged for something less than that. Hence (perhaps) the afterthought that the ration cards may not allow for more than three quarters of a pound per capita per week, which would come out to round 39 pounds a year.

It still appears, however, that the rationing authorities have in mind to cut sugar consumption by about a third. If it does, the civilian may be cut to a consumption rate of around 66 pounds a year, of which he might get 39 pounds via his ration card, a dozen pounds at restaurants and hotels, and 15 pounds by the purchase of candy, soft drinks, and canned fruits and vegetables. For the makers of these latter are also to be restricted.

Some of these "industrial" uses, in fact, will probably be reduced more severely than others. Since rationing is intended to conserve the nation's health and well-being first, canners of fruits and vegetables will probably not be cut so far as, for instance, makers of soft drinks. In fact, one large soft drink maker has already cancelled a large advertising program intended to push a new soft drink line, while another began last fall quietly lowering the sugar content of its nationally known product in anticipation of official restrictions on its sugar supply.

While the consumer has not been aware of it, sugar movements have already come under close control nearly everywhere except at the grocery counter. General Preference Order M-55, issued by OPM in December, strictly limited the sugar permitted to both "industrial" users and to jobbers.

Limited themselves, jobbers have had to limit their sales to retailers.

Grocers Start Rationing

Retailers in turn have had to limit their supplies to consumers. In the interval between the present and the vague date when sugar ration cards are actually issued, the retail grocer therefore will have to conduct a rule-of-thumb rationing system of his own, using whatever method he thinks will be fairest or will keep his customers most satisfied.

The administrative problems of rationing will be very large. For, unlike tire and automobile rationing, sugar rationing must apply to everyone and to many more transactions per person. It has been estimated that 25,000 persons have already been employed in tire rationing, and sugar rationing will presumably take many times that number or have to be highly simplified and mechanized.

While ration cards are promised for this country, Canada this week starts on an equally drastic rationing system without cards. Consumer and grocer there will be largely on their honor; though there are penalties for violations; and the grocer will want to conform since his own supply is limited and giving certain customers too much would automatically force him to cut down on others below the amount to which they are entitled.

It looks as though the rationing authorities, having been slow and over-cautious to begin with, are now preparing to "give the public the works" with a ration even more drastically reduced than the figures would seem to justify.

For instance, figures given on this page yesterday indicated a probable United States sugar supply for 1942 (following the official figures themselves) of about 5,250,000 tons, against "normal" requirements of round 7,000,000 tons. This is over five-sevenths, without taking into account the hoards and inventories carried over from last year. Yet the proposal is to ration only two-thirds. But five-sevenths is more than two-thirds.

See Official Data Conservative

Moreover some of the official figures now being handed out seem rather excessively conservative. For instance the estimate is that Hawaii will be able to provide only 500,000 tons. But the Hawaiians say they confidently hope to be able to provide substantially more than that, and sugar people here are inclined to agree with them.

For another instance, it is proposed to send 950,000 tons of sugar to Russia. This is truly a staggering figure. By American standards it is enough to feed 20,000,000 people, and by Russian standards enough for perhaps 60,000,000 people. At 5,000 tons to a ship it would require nearly 200 voyages of around 4,000 miles (via Murmansk) or 11,000 miles (via the Persian Gulf). If sent by Persia it would take about 20,000 American-sized carloadings or perhaps twice that many European-sized to be moved through Persia and the Caucasus over a line presumably congested with munitions.

Moreover, the ration is to be cut so sharply despite the prospect that the 1943 sugar statistics will be better than today, and 1944 still better—for Cuba and Puerto Rico can in the meantime substantially increase their sugar production and in this and next year the United States is scheduled to build 18,000,000 deadweight tons of cargo ships.

For many reasons the setting up of a sugar ration card system will probably speed up similar rationing of other items. For one thing it will give the authorities voluminous files on consumers. For another it will result in the setting up of machinery which might be used for rationing other things. For a third it will give the authorities considerable experience. For a fourth it will familiarize the public with rationing and, in fact, creates a strong public sentiment for efficient rationing methods in case quirks or difficulties develop leading to queues, shortages, waiting periods, or political abuses.

Induces Co-operative Attitude

For a fifth reason it may accelerate the same course of events in other commodities; i. e., public distrust of official assurances, then public hoarding, and then the consequent immediate need of rationing.

On the other hand sugar rationing offers the authorities a chance to get off on the right foot with such public explanations and appeals as will lead consumers to co-operate patriotically and patiently, with such voluntary cooperation as to some degree appeared last summer when gasoline shortage was threatened on the Atlantic seaboard, and as is apparently expected by the Canadian authorities.

Sugar rationing will presumably stop all further danger of rising sugar prices. OPA's original ceiling of 3.50 cents on raw sugars had to be lifted by the Cuban sugar deal, and is now 3.74; refiners' ceilings were lifted at the same time to 5.45. No retail price ceiling may be needed.

As usual the domestic cane sugar refiners seem to be the only sugar interest not profiting from the situation. While raw sugar producers have had their price lifted in a year from 2.87 cents to 3.74 cents, and Cuban growers from around 2.00 cents to 2.65 with larger volume, and benefit payments to beet and cane growers have been lifted from 60 up to 80 cents a hundred pounds, refiners' gross margins after adjustment for discounts, raw shrinkage, etc., are about the same as in recent years, though labor, machinery, and bagging costs have risen substantially. And their volume, which was high in 1941 at around 5,000,000 tons, will be drastically cut, probably to 3,000,000 tons, the smallest in 20 years, or perhaps to even less. Domestic cane refinery shares, hence, do not appear to be a stock market buy.

Portland, Ore., Exports Rise Sharply in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Despite the curtailment in shipping due to the war, Portland's export values for 1941 sky-rocketed to $26,877,032, the highest total in 12 years, according to preliminary figures announced by statistical agencies as the year came to a close.

Valuable exports to Siberia during 1941 accounted for $10,000,000 worth of the overseas trade.

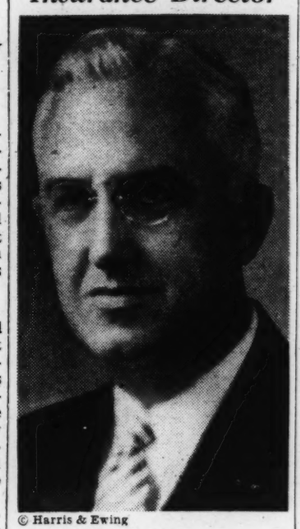
Portland's 1941 export totals were exceeded last in 1929 when they rose to $38,858,498. The highest total in Portland's commercial history was in 1927 when goods, mostly wheat, worth $68,161,507 were shipped out of here.

The lowest value year was in the depression year of 1936, when Portland exports dropped to $12,671,623.

Helps Employees Buy Bonds

PHILADELPHIA — Charles E. Brinley, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has announced that in order to assist its employees in accumulating funds for the purchase of United States Defense Savings Bonds, the company is offering a plan for deductions from pay roll as authorized by the employees.

Insurance Director



© Harris & Ewing

Clifton A. Woodrum

Member of the United States House of Representatives from Virginia, elected a member of the board of directors of the National Life Insurance Co.

Precipitate Rise In Wages Reported For the Past Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wages rose precipitately in 1941, average hourly earnings being 15.1 per cent higher in November, 1941, than in the same month of the preceding year, while weekly factory pay rolls showed a rise of 42.2 per cent for the same period, according to a survey by the National Association of Manufacturers just made public here. The Association quoted figures released by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, showing that more than 4,500,000 workers received pay increases during the first 11 months of last year.

Although lagging behind wage earners in the over-all picture of rising income levels, a "fairly substantial segment" of the salaried group in industry has also benefitted from the upward wage movement, the Association reported. The survey covered 189 companies selected as representing a cross section of industrial activity and which reported a total employment of 1,525,987 workers.

"Analysis of the data submitted by these respondents indicated that not only have upward wage adjustments for employees been well nigh unanimous throughout industry, but also that increases have been made repeatedly—and at frequent intervals," the report of the survey says. "As many as two, and, in come cases, three separate raises were granted by almost half of the reporting companies during the first 11 months of 1941."

New Life Insurance In 1941 Increases 14 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported that new life insurance for 1941 was 14 per cent greater than for 1940, based on figures for 39 companies having 81 per cent of the total outstanding.

Group insurance written by the companies last year totaled $1,028,931,000, a gain of 51.5 per cent from 1940, the report showed. New ordinary insurance was up 10.7 per cent to $5,592,087,000 and new industrial insurance rose 8.1 per cent to $1,710,620,000.

The 1941 total, larger than for any year since 1937, was $8,331,638,000 for the concerns covered.

December totals played a big part in the boost, rising to 64.4 per cent above the previous December figure to the largest aggregate since April, 1930, at $1,141,316,000.

Price Control Measure Goes To President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — One hundred and eighty-one days after President Roosevelt urged prompt action on a price control bill to halt inflation, Congress has taken the final step and a compromise measure goes to the President. The Senate yesterday approved the conference report 65 to 14.

Chief features of the long fight are that Congress finally braced itself, after months of delay, to accept the domestic economic consequences of the world emorgency, and that the bill puts legal authority and penalties behind the price barriers already erected by Administrator Leon Henderson. There are 74 groups of these to date. Under this measure it becomes a criminal offense for anybody to sell goods above the ceilings Mr. Henderson has fixed.

Measure Has Teeth

Most of the six months' congressional delay occurred before Japan attacked America and centered largely in the House Banking and Currency Committee under Chairman Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, where a coalition of farm bloc and Republican Representatives conducted a passive filibuster. Realization of the importance of the measure in increasing Federal power, centralizing government, and stimulating a managed economy at least for the emergency, contributed to the delay.

As the measure emerges it gives the Administration several of the biggest objectives for which it has battled. There is legislative authority under a single price administrator dealing with commodities, other than farm products, and with rents in defense areas. It permits licensing of private wholesale and retail firms to enforce its provisions, and imposes penalties of $5,000 fine or a year's imprisonment. It establishes an "Emergency Court of Appeals" in the pattern the Administration desired. Mr. Roosevelt also won his difficult fight not to include wages under the price control measure, the argument being that it would be difficult to fix ceilings on the various wages of 50,000,000 workers and that price control itself is a strong controller of wage advances.

Bill Criticized

Chief criticism of the bill comes from its concessions to the farm bloc. These led Mr. Henderson to declare that the measure would not control prices. Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, who guided the measure in the Senate, explained that there are four "floors" in the bill under prices of farm products whereby certain maximums must be reached before the price administrator may intervene. The four floors are: 110 per cent of parity; the market price of Oct. 1; the market price of Dec. 15; and the average price from 1919 to 1929. Of the major farm commodities, Senator Brown says, the 110 per cent of parity is the "floor" for 15. For three more the floor, he says, "is practically identical with whatever is the highest of the other limitations."

He continued:

"This leaves but seven that are affected by limitations other than 110 per cent of parity. Of these seven the most important is cotton. The price which cotton must reach before the Price Administrator can operate is 21.4 cents per pound. The price of cotton yesterday was 20.87 cents a pound. In other words, if cotton goes up half a cent a pound, the controls in this bill may be exercised."

In addition to this, the bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture veto power over any farm price restriction Mr. Henderson proposes.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 21

Gross Income, Net Income, and Surtax Net Income

In computing a Federal income tax, the taxpayer is confronted with the problem of ascertaining, (1) his gross income and, unless the tax is computed under the optional simplified method, (2) his net income, and (3) his surtax net income. The instructions which accompany the forms clearly and explicitly set out how this is done. If, after reading them carefully, the taxpayer does not understand them, he should consult the nearest collector, or deputy collector, of internal revenue.

Gross income, generally, is all income derived in any taxable year from any source whatever, unless specifically exempt by law. In any usual business, the gross income of the person operating it consists of the gross profits on sales, plus any income from investments and incidental or outside operations or sources. The income-tax return must show gross sales, purchases and the cost of the goods sold, and the inventories at the beginning and end of each taxable year.

In the case of professional men—a lawyer, a physician, an architect, a surgeon, a dentist, a clergyman, a writer, or any other—there must be included in the gross income all fees, salaries, and compensation of any kind received for professional services.

Net income is the gross income less the deductions allowed by law. The long-continued and varying experience of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that numerous errors are made by taxpayers in their income tax returns due to their failure to understand clearly what deductions from gross income and what credits against net income are allowable. The taxpayer, in his own interest, is urged to read over the instructions on the forms until he understands them, before he makes out his return. Legal deductions include business and professional expenses, such as salaries, pensions, and bonuses to employees, taxes, losses, interest, bad debts, depreciation, depletion, contributions, and similar items definitely set out in the instructions.

An earned-income credit of 10 per cent of the earned net income, not in excess of the 10 per cent of the net income, is allowed, in addition to the personal exemption and credit for dependents, if any, for the purpose of computing the normal tax.

Surtax net income is the balance eft after deducting exemptions and credits from the net income. From this balance is to be deducted the earned income credit and other items, specified in the law and indicated in the return, in determining the amount on which the normal tax of 4 per cent is to be computed.

Policyholders Assessed

CHICAGO (AP) — The Appellate Court has affirmed a circuit court ruling authorizing Roy D. Keehn, as receiver of the defunct Central Mutual Insurance Company, to levy a 100 per cent assessment against its policyholders in an amount approximating $5,000,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style-Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. experience unnecessary. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 900, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Rental opportunity of a lifetime; must leave city immediately; will sublet beautiful 8-room, 3-bath apartment at a tremendous sacrifice. 1258 Beacon Street, Asp. 3640.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—2 rooms with kitchenette and bath, all improvements, cont. hot water; near college, near train. Call from 9 to 6 weekdays for appointment. Wel. 1392.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—YOUNG EMPLOYED couple desire apartment, housekeeping room or room in private home by Feb. 15. D. C. or vicinity. Write Box 70, 1293 National Press Bldg.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, beautifully appointed; centrally located. Call Mrs. Johnson mornings 9:30 to 11. Com. 0060 (Boston).

ROOMS AND BOARD

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Collingswood)—Room, board for refined business couple, preferably Christian Scientists; new modern home in suburbs. Tel. Collingswood 1339-R or write B-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BELMONT, MASS. — Large, sunny, well heated; near bath; modern, priv. home; breakfasts; gar.; gentleman preferred. Belmont 3848-W between 5:30-6:30 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Quiet and attractive room, fireplace, breakfast if desired. Suitable for teacher, business woman or student. Near car line. Phone evenings, Longwood 5615.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK *Manager*
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive, sunny, quiet rooms; water; refinement; elevator, telephone; $5.00 up; references. EN. 2-3461.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Pk. W. (93rd St.), Apt. 46—Comfortably furnished, warm room; desirable and convenient location; reasonable; homelike.

N. Y. C., 125 West 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Attractive large double room, convenient location. CO. 5-8684. MRS. SHANNON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LARGE FRONT RM. for gentlemen; near transportation. 209 Channing St. N. E. Call HObart 0553 after 6 p. m.

ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN desires sunny room, refined private family, $6; below 96 St., N. Y. C. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Working parents and their children may share my attractive home; children cared for during your absence. Lon. 6831.

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GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

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Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

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FINGER WAVER, manicurist, short hours. Call at Cornelia Beauty Salon, 1006 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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AUTHORIZED agent; complete tax aid. Wm. A. Kraiss, Tel. Verona (N. J.) 8-8824 or Montclair (N. J.) 2-0880.

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BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints, Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N.Y.C.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey. HAN. 9600, Boston.

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TYPEWRITERS, All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WILL buy from large poultry farm six cases of fancy large white eggs each week during year. Write A. R. ADAMS, Lime Rock, Conn.

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TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
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FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
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ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
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Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

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Try Foster's Cleaning Fluid
It really cleans, 25c the bottle
FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
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Always Careful, Courteous Service at
Four Square Esso Station
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ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
White Rose Tenda Big Peas 6 cans 85c
Baker's Jumbo Bars, Semi-Sweet or Milk Chocolate ..... 2 for 25c
Extra Fancy Dried Apricots 33c lb., 3 lbs. 95c
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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
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Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055
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The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-8400

Books, Stationery, Artwares, Leather Goods, Frames, Cameras, Games
Madisons
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Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
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CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
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For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

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Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
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10 FOOD STORES OF DISTINCTION
All over North Jersey
FEATURING Nationally Advertised PRODUCTS

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Cooke Coal and Oil Co.
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Koppers Coke
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SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost
Juvenile Department Store
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Low Cost Hot Water
with a
Timken Water Heater
CHAS. R. DANN, INC.
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COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
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Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

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Battery Service Road Service
West View Service Station
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"Service With a Smile"
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Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0067
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RIDGEWOOD

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Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
19 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

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Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Drive by Axis in Libya Slows Down

Continued from Page 1

the fortified position where Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's armored columns diverged during the British advance last month, one moving northwest to Bengasi and the other southwest to Agedabia.

Two Armored Columns

At least two armored Axis columns are said to be advancing across the Western Desert now in an attempt to outflank the coastal road recently cleared for the Allies' use by surrender of the Halfaya garrison.

Along this road the British are able to send reinforcements, but the fresh menace to these comes, however, from the German and Italian air forces, augmented by fresh units from Italy, Sicily, Tripolitania, Crete, and Greece.

As the British see it, the situation at present is serious only in the Bengasi area. The enemy has hundreds of miles to go to regain the territories lost in the British advance that started last November and awaiting him is the main bulk of the Allied army following up the advanced elements that had been chasing General Rommel so assiduously.

Greek Diversion Cited

While General Rommel's intention is not yet clear and the tactical set-up itself still obscure, the Axis aim is seen to be to cut off the whole of western Cirenaica.

If he succeeds the British would be compelled to withdraw from a relatively fertile country between Bengasi and Derna back to the barren waterless zones around Gazala and Tobruk.

British retirement from Bengasi would provide an instance of history repeating itself. For when Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's men ran the Italians out of Libya a year ago an urgent call for troops came from another theater of war—Greece—and General Wavell, with insufficient troops to carry the offensive into Tripoli, and underestimating the Axis power and speed of reinforcements, left his advanced positions too lightly defended to withstand the surprise German counteroffensive.

The sequel was that the British went out of Libya almost as fast as they went in and stayed out until their recent offensive began.

Meanwhile, supplies have been continuing to reach the British Imperial forces from the United States and Britain. And although Prime Minister Churchill disclosed yesterday that British forces at the beginning of their offensive only totaled 45,000 men, it is believed that an Axis counteroffensive now would have a more difficult time than when its predecessor pushed back the first British drive last year.

Wide Area Covered

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (AP) — British headquarters here announced today that the situation in Libya had not changed, and that apparently the first phase of the Axis counteroffensive had been completed.

"For seven days highly mobile German columns have operated with skill and determination over a wide area from El Agheila to Msus, the main axis of the advance being along a road joining these places, a communiqué stated.

"During this phase, the heavy going of the road caused by abnormal rain together with the fluid character of the fighting made it impossible for us to concentrate in any one area and the operations resolved themselves into a series of engagements between the enemy's columns and our own, which have fought with equal tenacity.

"Exploiting his initial success on Jan. 21-22, when strong columns penetrated our light screen and reoccupied Agedabia, the enemy regained local initiative in this area.

"Enemy troops are in Msus and our mobile columns and patrols are in touch with the enemy on a general line from Soluch to just northeast of Msus with patrols well forward to the south.

"Throughout the operations the co-operation of our air forces has been magnificent day after day and also at night a heavy toll has been taken of enemy vehicles.

"Jan. 26 was a particularly successful day for our bombers and fighters both of which returned again and again to the attack.

"Great havoc was observed among enemy mechanized transport between Antelat and Msus, where enemy columns at and about Msus itself were successfully engaged."

Bitter Cold Wave And Snow Halts Output in Europe

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (AP)—From Spain to Turkey and from Stockholm to Naples bitter cold was recorded.

In many places communications and traffic were interrupted or broken, while ice-locked rivers curtailed electric-power production and reduced war output.

German coal transport was reported irregular because of the many cars needed to carry supplies to the immense war front.

In Italy, a low water supply due to frozen streams forced a 20 per cent curtailment of electric current and caused a reduction in the working week to five days. More than a foot of snow fell at Naples.

Near Basel, where three days ago the coldest day in 100 years was registered—11 below zero—the Rhine was frozen solidly across for the first time in the memory of man. Frozen lakes and rivers also forced a 50 per cent cut in Switzerland's street lighting.

After six days of heavy snow in Rumania, Bucharest reported a cold of 18 degrees below zero.

Blizzards in Bulgaria reduced coal production, forcing railways to cancel several trains, schools to close, and the Sofia waterworks to curtail service.

Snowstorms continued in Turkey, bringing navigation to a standstill. Istanbul workers were unable to clear the streets of deep drifts.

Stockholm's tramways stopped in a violent snowstorm.

France and Spain suffered in their third successive severe winter.

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Free French Base Bombed in Africa; Did Vichy Aid Plane?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The British radio quoted an announcement of Free French headquarters in London as saying that Fort Lamy, Capital of the Chad Territory in French Equatorial Africa, was bombed yesterday by an unidentified twin-engined aircraft.

The BBC, recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station, said 12 bombs of German manufacture fell near the airdrome causing a fire and a few casualties.

"The Free French statement adds that in view of the distance between Fort Lamy and the closest air bases of the enemy in Libya, the question arises whether the attacking aircraft did not have to refuel at an African airport controlled by Vichy," the BBC concluded.

Russian Consuls Welcome in Capetown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South African Government is willing to receive consular representatives from Soviet Russia. Negotiations are taking place, according to a broadcast recorded at the CBS short wave listening station here Jan. 26.

Americans Cover Seven Seas

Continued from Page 1

emerged today the following picture of the war's operations as they stem from the American Capital:

Pacific Council—Further action focusing more strength in the Southwest Pacific is imminent. Though unscheduled in his regular agenda of appointments, President Roosevelt is today calling together the American and British Chiefs of Staff which constitute the Washington personnel of the United States-British War Council.

The establishment of a Pacific War Council on which Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands will be equally represented along with the United States and Britain is nearly completed, and as Mr. Churchill revealed in the Commons yesterday, he is only awaiting word from the President to determine whether it shall be located in London, as preferred by the Dutch, or in Washington, as preferred by the Dominions.

Diplomacy—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, a prominent Republican and Secretary of War under Herbert Hoover, to be the first American Minister to New Zealand.

Confident of Senate approval, the President has already dispatched General Hurley to his post and his arrival at Wellington is expected momentarily.

The appointment attests the growing diplomatic independence of the Dominions, for this is the first exchange of Envoys between New Zealand and the United States and assures even closer collaboration in the Pacific area, in peace as well as in war.

General Hurley, a Reserve Officer, received his military promotion only last week following his work in the field during the recent maneuvers.

Reinforcements—In the words of the President, very good progress is being made in getting help to the Southwest Pacific, and the White House defines this area as embracing Australia, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and Malaya. It is this development which enabled the United Nations' command in Batavia to announce that the "arrival of American reinforcements has increased optimism." More help is on the way.

AEF's—Asked if he would comment on why American forces were sent to Northern Ireland, Mr. Roosevelt told correspondents that it was a development to carry forward the war to ultimate victory—a comment which while it did not reveal much information made it clear that this step was not limited to defensive purposes.

For himself, the President frowns on the use of "AEF" in the singular but has no objection to its use in the plural. He says there are many AEF's—up to 10 at least and the President said that they are but vanguards. They testify to a statement of policy made a few weeks ago by Mr. Roosevelt when he said that the United States intends to carry the war to the enemy, "to hit him and to hit him again whenever and wherever we can reach him."

De Valera—The White House was surprised to hear of the protest which Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of neutral Eire, has made on the landing of American forces in Northern Ireland. Mr. Roosevelt didn't understand the ground for protest and when told that it was because Mr. De Valera had not been consulted, he evinced that he still didn't understand it. The protest will be noted and filed.

Unified Command—The President said that considerable progress has been made in working out a unified Army-Navy command for all major American bases but he contended that this action did not spring from the Roberts report but antedated it. He did not say that it antedated the facts developed by the Roberts investigation.

Hull Hails Rio Results

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull today congratulated Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister and chairman of the inter-American meeting at Rio de Janeiro, on the "progressive development of inter-American co-operation and solidarity" achieved at the conference.

Mr. Hull's message, in answer to a message from Dr. Aranha, described the action taken at the Rio conference as an example of the "inspiring harmony of the American peoples."

"Step by step," Mr. Hull said, "beginning with the inter-American conference of Montevideo and continuing through the meetings at Buenos Aires, Lima, Panama and Havana, the American republics have collaborated to make the Americas a secure and impregnable stronghold of free and liberty-loving nations."

Dr. Aranha, in his message to Mr. Hull, said that he had been deeply stirred by "the noble and firm words of cohesion and decision of the American peoples and the assurance that each one and all of the countries today more than ever before are disposed to transform into reality the ideal of American solidarity" which the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Rio, had adopted "for common action against the aggressors attacking our continent."

Brazil Breaks With Axis

Continued from Page 1

aggressors or by breaking off relations.

Ecuador delayed a break in relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy pending settling of the boundary dispute.

It is confidently believed as the Rio sessions end that Argentina and Chile will be compelled by events to cast aside their remaining fears, doubts, uncertainties, and even—in the case of Argentina—a stubborn pro-Nazi policy among certain influential leaders who refused to yield to the evident wishes of the Argentine people for an all-out stand on the Allied side.

In any case, Brazil today swung the balance of power in the Americas emphatically to the side of the free peoples. Should the worst of eventualities come in Argentina and Chile, the south has a strong anchor to windward as long as Brazil is collaborating wholeheartedly in hemisphere defense against both external and internal attackers.

Tentative plans for the Peru Ecuador accord, like the Chaco settlement a few years ago between Boliva and Paraguay, has been greeted with mingled feelings due to the impossibility of finding any formula for a clean-cut, entirely satisfying solution of these ancient border feuds.

U. S.-Bolivia Pact

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 28 (AP)—Signing of an agreement between the United States and Bolivia for a $25,000,000 Bolivia development program was announced here today.

A Bolivian development corporation is to be set up with a $10,000,000 credit from the Export-Import Bank at Washington.

The first big project of the development corporation is expected to be construction of a 225-mile highway from Conchabama to Santa Cruz, linking Bolivia's agricultural and mining centers.

The announcement said plans for such a development were under way and that a United States economic mission already was in Bolivia.

U. S. Presses Search For Axis Raiders

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—American naval units and Axis submarines pressed their grim game of hide-and-seek among the winter-lashed waves of the North Atlantic today as the United States Navy sought the raiders which have just attacked two more American oil tankers.

With the 7,096-ton tanker Francis E. Powell already at the bottom and with no word from the 7,236-ton Pan-Maine, American sea and air craft are understood to be scouring a wide area off the New Jersey and Virginia coasts where the attacks are indicated to have taken place.

Earlier in the two-weeks old U-boat campaign, the Navy announced that every possible step was being taken to smash the underwater offensive which has already sunk or damaged 10 ships in waters off the east coast of the United States. A hint that the Navy had succeeded in partially evening the score came in an official statement that some enemy submarines would never "enjoy" the journey home.

According to word from the Coast Guard station at Lewes, Del., 29 out of a crew of 32 aboard the Francis E. Powell have already been brought to shore, with two known dead and one unaccounted for. The survivors were being landed at Lewes and at Assateague, Va., which is on the eastern Virginia shore just south of the Maryland line.

All members of the tanker managed to get into lifeboats after the torpedo struck, although a subsequent wave capsized one boat, three of whose members were picked from the sea by the occupants of another lifeboat. The Francis E. Powell belonged to the Atlantic Refining Company.

Still without word from the Pan-Maine, reported earlier to have been torpedoed, the Navy today expressed hope that the report might have been a mistake and that the Pan American Petroleum Company's modern tanker might be maintaining silence so as not to give away its position.

Earlier Navy announcements had admitted the loss of 49,349 tons of shipping since the submarine campaign opened on Jan. 14. The loss of the Francis E. Powell brings this to 56,445 tons and loss of the Pan-Maine would boost the figure t 63,681 tons.

Officials nere have made it clear while everything possible is being done to end this loss of life and tonnage, American sinkings have not yet attained a rate which seriously threaten the country's merchant marine. New American construction is now estimated to be between 400,000 and 500,000 tons a month, with the prospect that this will be stepped up in line with President Roosevelt's order for 8,000,000 tons of new shipping in 1942.

Some officials here are inclined to believe that, while Navy air and sea vigilance has not succeeded in eliminating the U-boat threat entirely, it is responsible for preventing a much higher rate of sinkings.

Sub Pack Suspected

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 28 (AP)—Belief that a German submarine mother ship had released a pack of U-boats off the North American east coast was expressed today by survivors of a Norwegian tanker and a Greek freighter, sunk in the western Atlantic with a possible loss of 51 lives.

The chief officer of the freighter said the undersea boat which attacked his ship was not a long-range submarine. "It must be operating," he said, "from a mother ship in the western Atlantic."

Two hours after the attack the submarine came to the surface and approached the lifeboat.

The chief officer of the freighter said its commander asked the name of the ship he had sunk, then asked in precise English whether the survivors needed anything.

10 Survivors Land

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 (AP) — Capt. G. H. Boy of Houston, Texas, and ten additional survivors of the steamship Prusa, torpedoed Dec. 18 have been landed at a Pacific island, the Tampa Interocean Steamship Company announced here today.

Steamship company officials said several perished in the torpedoing and that a lifeboat of survivors previously had been rescued.

Home Builders Face Uncertainty in War Era—Prefabricated Houses Gain

Prospective Home Builders Cautioned Against Confusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—"Don't let the scarcity of critical materials confuse your home-building preparations and don't let it spoil your plans to build and build well. Specifically, don't let it weaken your determination to have, eventually, the kind of house you want for your future needs," says the current issue of Parents' Magazine.

"Right now it may be difficult, perhaps temporarily impossible, to build the home you so carefully planned," the article continues. "It will be easy to be confused by temporary defense activity, to lose sight of the long-pull objectives in your own personal housing program.

"It may be impossible to get some of the equipment items you want, they will be put 'on order' for some future date. Architects, engineers and manufacturers will be working their wits overtime to develop new materials to replace those commandeered for defense, to find ways to conserve materials for which no substitute can be found. The plans for your house will be scrutinized in this respect.

"The important thing at such a time is to be sure that present exigencies do not so change the house as to make it unsuitable to your long-time wants. Houses are not built just to solve a temporary problem, but to create a home for 20, 30, perhaps 50 years. And you want one that will not saddle you with extra expenses, extra operating and maintenance costs. Building a home is a grand experience if it is done right.

Long-Term Economy

"Outstanding among the advances of the past decade in homebuilding is a new realism in planning houses for economical ownership over a long period, and this conception of good planning is too valuable to be lost in the confusion of the moment.

"The safe and easy financing methods developed during the thirties put new meaning into the familiar old saying—cost and upkeep. In other words, now that a home can be financed over 20 or 25 years, you are no longer so much interested in the price tag. Nobody ever really wanted the cheapest house, but rather the one most economical to heat, to light, to maintain — to live in and enjoy month after month.

"To be realistic about your home you need only translate costs into monthly budget items. Actually it's not an extra process, for you really started with monthly budgets in the first place. If, for example, you decided you could afford a $7,500 house, you arrived at that figure because your income is something over $300 a month. That is, unless your father-in-law made a substantial contribution toward it. At any rate, monthly income determines the kind of house you can afford, so it is realistic to consider the whole matter in monthly terms.

"A little fifth-grade arithmetic along this line might show some surprising things. One might find —it's a safe bet he would—that he could actually afford a better house than he had been contemplating. Perhaps he had decided, for example, that he couldn't afford to insulate the house, for it added too much to the original cost. But when costs are considered in monthly items, adding in costs of heating, it is quickly apparent that insulation actually saves money, month in and month out; besides keeping the family more comfortable for many cold winters and hot summers. And so it goes in many items in the house.

Architect Will Help

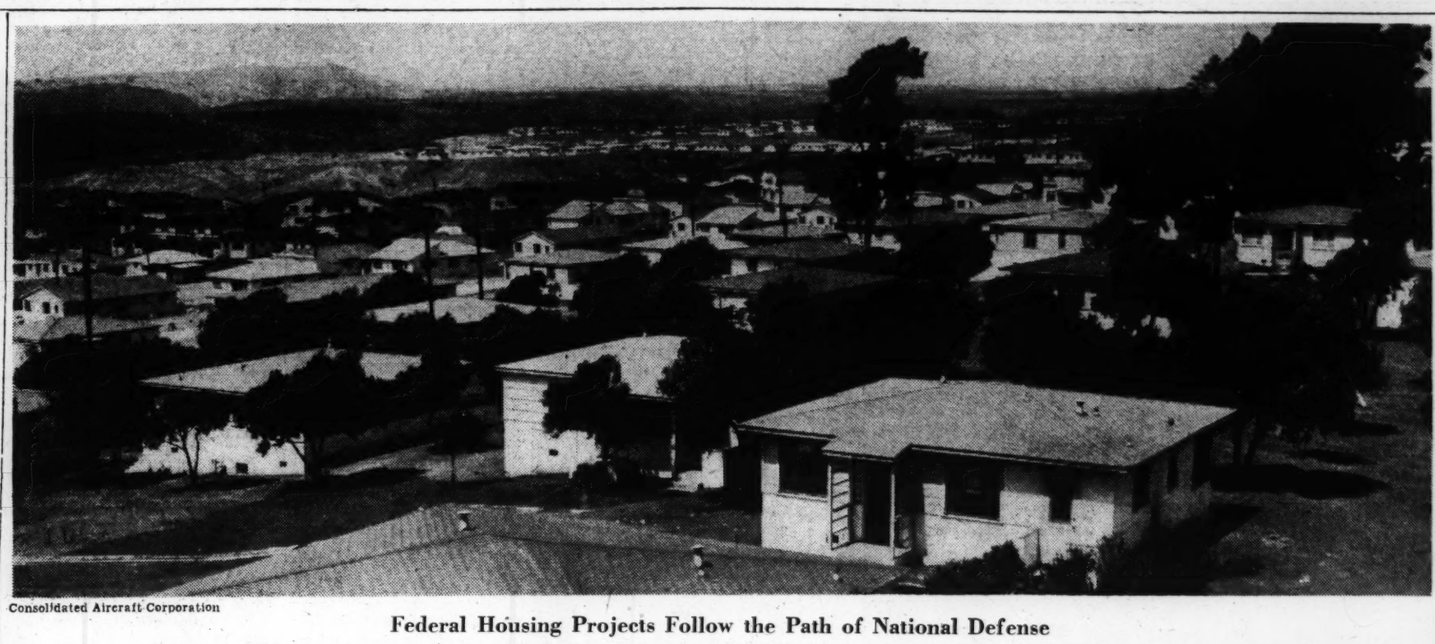
"Of course, you couldn't justify imported Italian marble for bathrooms; perhaps you couldn't justify the cost of an extra bathroom just on the basis of monthly costs. Perhaps for your own family you could, or perhaps you will decide that you want it in any case. The thing is, if the budget gets a little strained when you consider one thing after another—and whose budget doesn't—you can figure it out on the basis of monthly cost, averaged over a long period of years, and soon know what you can afford. The architect will help with the arithmetic; he'll know where the long-pull savings are likely to be found. And he'll be able to estimate costs and savings for you, together with estimated costs of refinishing and maintenance.

"Your architect would soon be able to show where savings could be expected. The heating plant is the outstanding possibility since, obviously, heating costs represent the greatest single operating expense. The domestic water heating system similarly warrants a bit of study in this respect, the difference in first cost between a good heater and a poor one would be but a few cents a month, but the difference in operating cost could be measured in dollars. The same is true for kitchen ranges and refrigerators.

"In the kitchen, the workshop of the home, consideration might well be given to labor-saving cabinets and other equipment. Cost calculations here are primarily the task of the housewife, for only she can weigh the problems involved, whether it is herself or a servant who is to be considered. Servants' wages are a big item, one that could well be taken into account in the overall costs of running the home, and are likely to be just as important as other items when it comes to planning the house and deciding on its equipment.

"Insulation needs little comment. But beyond the fact that the savings can be easily understood, a factor here is that they can be fairly definitely established in advance, according to the size of the house, its exposure and type of heating plant.

"Other items warranting some scrutiny are: the quality of the paint job, inside and out, the selection of decorating schemes and finishes generally; quality of lumber and hardware and piping. Protection against termites, through termite shields and treated lumber, costs very little, but is good insurance against repair bills."



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Federal Housing Projects Follow the Path of National Defense

Shown here is a panorama view of the Government's largest defense housing project located in San Diego, Calif., and typical of the 42,000 Government houses now being rushed to completion throughout the nation. Looking west is visible Kearney Mesa's only landmark, a nine-acre olive orchard. Six family units are built on the crest of the central ridge, four family units on the next level below, and one and two-family units in outlying sections, so that all might have the best possible view of mountain and sea.

42,000 Prefabricated Homes to Be Built

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The prefabricated, assembly - lined house has at last broken through the bonds that held it in the early days of defense housing and will soon make its appearance 42,000 strong in boom towns from coast to coast.

The 42,000 houses to be built under a Presidential allocation of $153,000,000 will utilize the entire production capacity of the nation's prefabricated house-building industry in its present chrysalis stage but will require considerable expansion besides.

The tooling-up of the demountable housing industry will not only help the Federal Works Agency to answer the demand for quick defense homes that can be moved to other sites in the postwar demobilization but will have tremendous repercussions in the future living habits of the nation.

Just as the aviation industry will have tremendous production capacity to turn to peacetime travel facilities after the war, so a sizeable prefabricated housing industry will have been born.

The present type of permanent home building was recently referred to at a Chamber of Commerce construction conference here as "the shining example of a great handicraft industry surviving unchanged in a machine age."

The knock-down type of house is considered to be mass production's answer to this delinquency.

A completely equipped house costing between $1,000 and $2,000; one that a man can alter or enlarge easily by buying spare parts; that he can take with him when he shifts his job; that he can buy on the installment plan and pay for in two or three years without a lot of red tape—this is what housing experts believe is the promise of the future.

Total production of approximately 50 plants will be used in furnishing defense homes under the Government's new program, long delayed because of craft objection to factory-line production. In addition, work will be distributed among some 200 mills and woodworking plants which have indicated willingness to participate.

Site fabrication, the manufacture of homes in shops temporarily set up at the point of erection, will also be employed.

Director of the Government's drive to put up 42,000 prefabricated houses within a few months is Rufe B. Newman, Jr., who will be directly responsible to Col. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator.

The emergency demountable housing program is going forward on a seven-day week, two-shift basis.

The essential characteristic of demountable housing, Mr. Newman points out, is that it should be designed so that disassembly and removal to another site may be accomplished with the least possible loss of time and material. The various types of demountable housing include units which are bolted together, locked by the use of special keys, and nailed with so-called "double-headed" nails, which can be readily extracted without injury to the material.

More than 200 firms in the construction industry have indicated to FWA their willingness to convert their plants for production of prefabricated demountable housing.

First mass purchase of 2,000 prefabricated homes was made Jan. 20 from plywood construction in Los Angeles, Calif., to house families of workers in congested California areas. Other areas scheduled to get prefabricated settlements include Bremerton, Wash.; Burlington, Iowa; Crab Orchard, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.; Mineral Wells, Texas; Norfolk, Va.; Ogden, Utah; Radford-Pulaski, Va.; Rockford, Ill.; Sandusky, Ohio; Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; Weldon Springs, Mo.; and Whidbey Island, Washington.

Also Alton, Ill.; Campo, Calif.; Dayton, Ohio; Elkton, Md.; Greenport, L. I.; Jackson-Flora, Miss.; Jackson-Milan-Humboldt, Tenn.; Keyport, Wash.; Quantico, Va.; Sacramento, Calif.; Sebring, Fla.; Shreveport-Minden, La.; Springfield, Ohio.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Mobile, Ala.; Muscle Shoals, Ala.; Orange-Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas; Bristol, Pa., and Seattle, Wash.

The demountable housing program is in addition to more than 70,000 defense homes of permanent construction to be built by the FWA under the new Lanham Act, providing $300,000,000 in additional funds for defense housing.

Real Estate Tax Rates Held Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 — There is at last one tax which it seems likely will show no increase in 1942—the real estate tax—but in many American cities it appears already too high according to data released by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, today.

Mortgage bankers in 38 principal cities believe there will be no real estate tax rise this year, although bankers in 24 other leading cities expect some increase.

In 14 of the cities polled by the Association, mortgage bankers do not consider present real estate taxes too high, but in 37 other leading cities "they are too high." The estimate of how much too high these taxes are averaged 23½ per cent.

"I believe this sampling poll of leading cities indicates a trend which should prove encouraging to property owners," said Frederick P. Champ, President of the Association.

"While almost all other taxes are naturally rising to pay for the war, real estate taxes generally do not appear to be increasing. This is encouraging because it seems fairly well agreed that the real estate tax burden in recent years has been proportionately heavier than almost any other."

The survey's results seem to substantiate other current data on the subject. It was recently shown that the average real estate tax in 263 cities in 1941 increased only 2 cents per $1,000 over 1940 and that the average assessed value in these cities increased only one tenth of 1 per cent.

Veteran Airline Pilot To Head Equipment Firm

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (AP)—Capt. Edward A. Bellande, veteran TWA pilot credited by the airline with having flown 3,100,000 miles without injury to passengers of mail cargo, retired yesterday to become Vice-President of a company manufacturing photographic equipment for the United States Army Air Corps.

Big Apartment Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Another insurance company—the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States—moved into the apartment-building field today, announcing plans to bulid a large-scale garden-type housing project to accommodate 1,200 war workers and their families near the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was the pioneer in this sort of development, erecting the Parkchester Apartments in the Bronx and two large projects in California.

Announcement of the Equitable project, to be known as "Clinton Hill," was made by Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Society, at a luncheon given in his honor at the Bossert Hotel.

The project will be divided into two sections, one consisting of six buildings of 12 to 14 stories in an "L"-shaped group bounded by Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues and Vanderbilt and Waverly Avenues, intersected by Clinton Avenue. The other section will comprise five buildings of the same general dimensions between Clinton and Waverly Avenues intersected by La Fayette Avenue.

Additional units for the project may be constructed later as property is acquired, it was said. The cost of the sites and construction were not disclosed by the Society.

Workers have already undertaken demolition of properties on the site and construction is expected to begin in February.

100-House Project For Portland, Ore.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21—Relief for Portland's housing crisis, brought about by the influx of war-industry workers, was made certain here with the ground-breaking of Portland's first large - scale, privately - built home project in many years.

Plans for the project, a $400,000 residential program, were announced by Harry A. Herzog, Portland architect, in behalf of his brother, J. A. Herzog, San Francisco automobile dealer and ex-Portlander, who proposes to build 100 homes in the St. Johns area near the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation.

Priorities have been obtained for the first 50 houses. Construction on all of that group will be started within 90 days.

The houses, ranging in price from $3,500 to $4,200, are being built under the Federal Housing Administration's title VI, and will be of the permanent type to be sold on a "rental basis."

The Pier Park Project has been plotted with all streets and sewers in. Lot sizes range from 50 x 120 feet and up.

John B. Larsen, Portland residential builder, will be in charge of construction under the supervision of Architect Herzog.

J. A. Herzog, foreseeing present problems now confronting the automobile industry a year ago, began residential building in the San Francisco region and in Portland, his brother said.

Real Estate Boom Seen in the Making

By the Associated Press

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 28

The President of the State Real Estate Association foresees the biggest real estate market since "the boom days of the twenties."

Predicting greatest activity in defense centers, George L. Long, Brooklyn, said practically every New York community would be affected. Pointing to the inflationary spiral as one factor favorable to real estate development, Mr. Long added:

"There is no perfect hedge against inflation, but real estate is the best that can be found. The ownership of a home was never more desirable than under present conditions."

Mr. Long said construction of homes valued at not more than $6,000 would be permitted without regard to priorities in defense centers. These New York centers he listed as Schenectady, Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Utica, Ilion, Sidney, Watertown, Massena, Bethpage, Farmingdale, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Elmira, Rochester, Staten Island, Greenport, L. I., Rome, Dunkirk, and Poughkeepsie.

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Words of Current Interest

Alchemy — *Al'-ke-mi* (*a* and *i* short, *e* quick-long as in *e*vent).

Goes back, with somewhat fantastic spellings, to the fourteenth century, referring then to attempted processes for the transmutation of ordinary metals into gold. In poetic and figurative use from Shakespeare's time.

Archpriests—*Arch'-prests'* (*a* as in *a*rm, *e* long).

Usually the same as chief priests. Has been put from time to time to special duty, to denote certain high ecclesiastical offices.

Beloved (Phil. 4:1)—In this passage, preferably *be-luv'-ed* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *u* short, second *e* short), since it is used as an adjective (and in the second instance as a noun) describing the persons referred to. When the word is used as a verb (always in the passive sense), it is pronounced *be-luvd'* (*e* quick-long, *u* short).

Traces back, sometimes quaintly spelled, to the fifteenth century. Tyndale starts the phrase "dearly beloved," though the Greek of the original text hardly calls for the "dearly." An American Translation renders Paul's words informally with "my dear brothers."

Derivatives — *De-riv'-a-tivz* (*e* quick-long as in debate, both *i*'s short, *a* obscured as in *so*fa).

Of four centuries' standing in English, both as adjective and as noun. From the Latin verb *derivare*, "to draw away," as water from a stream.

Ezekiel — *E-zek'-yel* (first *e* quick-long as in *e*vent, second long, third clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, *e-ze'-ki-el* (*e*'s as above, *i* short).

Referred to in the Bible dictionaries as of the same school of prophecy as Jeremiah, but flourishing later (sixth century, B. C.).

Hallucinations — *Ha-lu'-si-na'-shunz* (first *a* clipped-short, first *u* long, *i* short, second *a* long, second *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

In use in the seventeenth century and down. Keeps near to meaning of Latin *alucinari*, "to ramble in thought or talk"; though the English word refers to something involuntary, whereas the Latin one implies a certain degree of control.

Perfecting (Eph. 4:12) — *Per-fekt'-ing* (first *e* as in maker, second short, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, *pur'-fekt-ing* (*u* as in *u*rn, *e* and *i* short). With the latter pronunciation, the *e* of the second syllable may be sounded as short *i*.

Goes back to the fifteenth century as an English verb. A Greek noun in Eph. 4:12 that possesses a verbal force causes bother to the old translators. It means "making things fit together." Authorized discards its predecessors' attempts at finding an English parallel and ventures "perfecting." An American Translation tries to grasp the intent of the passage with a rendering which is perhaps as awkward as it is free: "in order to fit his people for the work of service."

Regimen — *Rej'-i-men* (both *e*'s short, *i* clipped-short as in charity).

Broadly defined as "a prescribed mode of living." A good English word since the fifteenth century; taken directly from Latin *regimen*, "guiding," "rule of action."

Stature (Eph. 4:13)—*Stat'-ur* (*a* short, *tu* palatized as in *nature*, *u* quick-long as in *u*nite).

Authorized offers this rendering for a Greek word which other old versions treat as meaning "age" in the signification of "maturity" or "prime of life."

Tributary — *Trib'-u-ter'-i* (both *i*'s short, *u* as in *u*nite, *e* short). Or, especially in Britain, the *e* of the third syllable may be sounded as in maker, with no secondary accent on that syllable.

Primary meaning, "paying tribute"; and going back to the fourteenth century in that use. Secondary meaning, "subsidiary," and to the seventeenth century in that one.

Ultimate (noun or adjective)—*Ul'-ti-mit* (*u* and second *i* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity). As a verb, it is pronounced with the *a* of the last syllable long.

Much employed in English discourse of the past 300 years to express the idea of finality.

Where Would You Find—

1. A PB2Y-2?
2. The Golden Horn?
3. The Hanson Canal?
4. The Tate Gallery?
5. Desert View Drive?
6. Fort Benjamin Harrison?
7. The Fels Planetarium?
8. The largest island of Japan?
9. Mansion House?
10. The country which owns the islands of Saint Thome and Principe?

(Answers appear below)

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. One of the largest and most powerful planes of the U. S. Navy? designed for patrol.
2. The crescent-shaped arm of the Bosporus on which Istanbul is located.
3. Louisiana; one of the chief federal canals in the United States.
4. Famous art museum on the Thames Embankment in London; founded by Henry Tate.
5. Scenic drive at the Grand Canyon, Arizona.
6. A United States Army fort 10 miles from Indianapolis, Indiana.
7. At the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.
8. Hondo Island; 87,485 square miles.
9. The official home of the Lord Mayor of London.
10. Portugal; they are about 125 miles off the West Coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea.

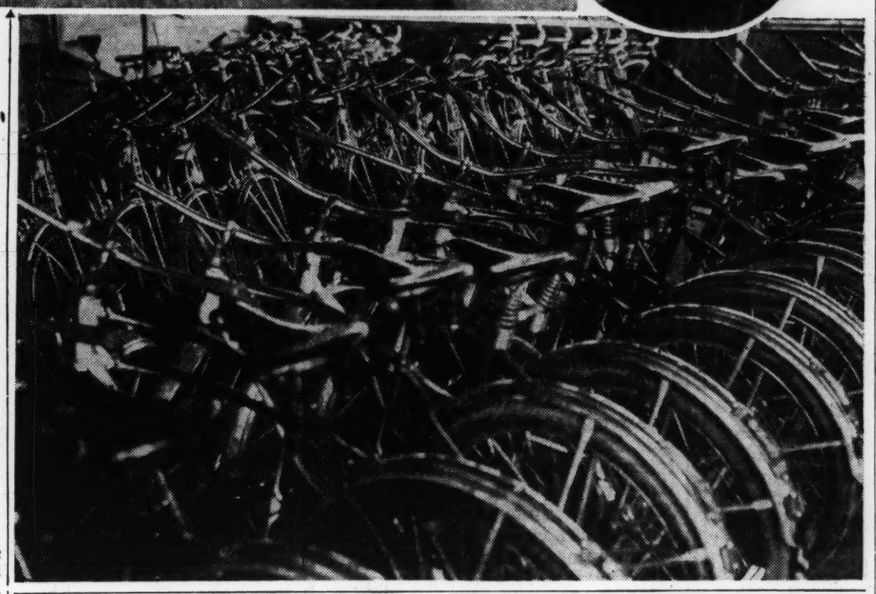
A Verse for Today . . .

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the finer.

—PROV. 25:4

Bicycles Are Back—Definitely!

Wide World Photos



Leave it to the college boys and girls to get around the shortage of automobile tires. Unable to get new "shoes" for their jalopies because of the tire rationing, students have turned to the same mode of transportation, bicycles, that their parents used years ago. From rental agencies near the campus they obtain single or tandem bicycles to ride to classes, athletic contests, evening "dates" and even formal dances these days. The once familiar jalopy is seldom seen now. Above: Students at the University of Washington riding from a class. Top right: A student and his girl friend start off for the college formal. It may be uncomfortable and a tumble may muss the formal attire but this type of transportation does get them to their destination. Right: Bicycle garage adjoining the University of Washington campus.

Brevities

Detroit News: Something chic for the junior high crowd would be convertible air-raid shelter, with a top that goes up when you press a convenient button.

St. Louis Star-Times: An overworked gag is the one about the poor quality of post office pens. As a matter of fact, more words have been written about post office pens than with them.

Mutual Help

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. We cannot exist without mutual help. All therefore that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow men; and no one who has the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.—Walter Scott.

Its' a Fact!

More than 100,000 varieties of toys are sold in the United States, one survey indicates.

Some of America's new medium-sized tanks have hulls of cast steel, with no rivets in the superstructure.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Heat Seems to Make Things Quiver or Shimmer?

You may have heard it said that "light travels in straight lines." This is strictly true, however, only so long as the medium through which the light travels is of constant optical density. When an oblique ray of light encounters a change of density, it changes its direction slightly. This bending of a ray of light is known as refraction.

A familiar example of refraction is seen in the apparent bending of a stick when part of it is under water. The water is denser than the air, causing a bending of the light rays, which bending makes the stick seem to change its direction at the point where it enters the water.

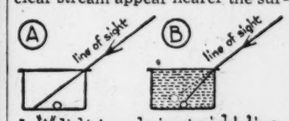
Bending of Light

It is not necessary for light to pass from a gas to a liquid or a solid in order for its path to be bent. If the air through which it passes varies in density, the path of the light will bend accordingly.

When air is heated, it expands and becomes lighter per unit of volume. Hot air is less dense than cold air. The air above hot sand or pavement under the blazing sun is a mixture of rising currents of warm air and descending currents of cold air. Light passing through this mixture of warm and cold air is bent this way and that, with the result that the images of objects viewed through a curtain of this heated air seem to shimmer and wobble amazingly.

Refraction

The bending or refraction of light also affects sight in ways other than merely making objects seem to waver when viewed over a fire or other source of heat. It makes objects on the bottom of a clear stream appear nearer the surface than they actually are. It is also due to refraction that (excepting when they are directly overhead) we do not see stars in their true sky positions, and we see the sun before it actually peeps over the horizon at sunrise and also see it after it has dropped below the horizon at sunset.



In "A" light travels in straight line and marble is hidden by side of container. In "B" water bends light and marble becomes visible.

Refraction also makes possible various optical instruments, such as cameras, magnifying glasses, motion picture projectors, microscopes, sextants, telescopes, etc.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Star Performance!

North Hollywood, Calif.

A couple prominent in the film industry have taken occasion to give benefit performances for the detachment of soldiers encamped in a park near their home. Again and again, delicacies from their kitchen have been sent over to the camp, men off duty have been invited to meals, and a piano moved into their patio has helped the men to pass their evenings enjoyably.

This is only one of the many families which have found opportunities for neighborliness toward military detachments in their midst. Those who might aspire to work in the movies can give star performances in old-fashioned kindliness.

In these stirring times many outstanding acts of heroism, kindness, and cooperation are being enacted throughout the world. The purpose of this column is to record such worthwhile events. Readers have a cordial invitation to submit contributions. All original material will be paid for at regular space rates.

In Lighter Vein

Obliging

The orderly officer gave instructions that on no account was he to be wakened until 8 o'clock.

When his batman wakened him at that hour next morning he asked if anything had happened during the night.

"Yes, sir," was the cheerful reply. "There's a time-bomb in the yard outside, but you wasn't to be wakened on no account, was you?"—Exchange.

What She Wanted

Clerk: "Well, what does my little friend want to buy today—candy?"

Small Girl: "Yes, that's what I want to buy, but I've got to get soap."

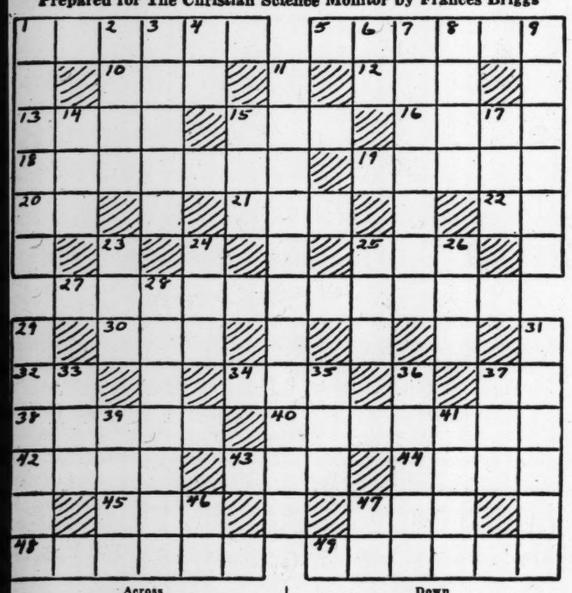
Never Answered Them

Interviewer: "What have you to say about anonymous letters?"

Professor: "They're stupid! I read them but I never answer them."—Grit.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of Melville, author of "Moby Dick"?
6—If you planted a queen of the night, it would be what?
9—What is a river of Scotland?
12—What is a vertical line across staff in music?
13—Occidentals dwell where?
15—What animal is related to wolf, fox, and jackal?
16—What is the Eternal City?
18—Who was Niobe's husband?
19—What is any of several snakes?
20—Exists.
21—What suffix forms adjectives and nouns of agency?
22—What is symbol for thoron?
23—Away.
24—Who is gypsy adopted by Earnshaw family in "Wuthering Heights"?
26—What is first name of Miss Tarbell, American biographer?
28—What is a river of Siberia?
30—What are three-toed sloths?
31—Pronoun.
32—What North American bird lays pale greenish-blue eggs?
33—Who is hero of a Smollett novel?
34—Festive.
35—Be Maupassant was known by what given name?
36—What European herb is the anise of Scripture?
37—Who weds Red Cross Knight in "Faerie Queene"?
39—What is paddlelike process of an aquatic animal?
40—What is a scabbard?
43—What fabulous monster is represented as a winged serpent?

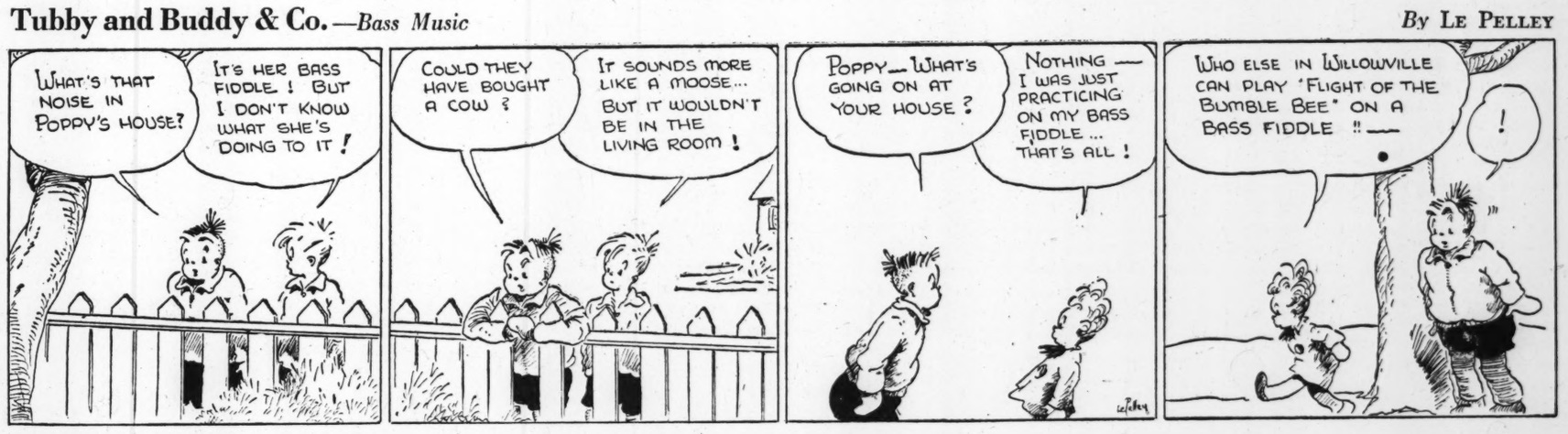
Down

1—On what island is Mauna Loa located?
2—What is a kind of coarse file?
3—What are parables or allegories?
4—Arabia (Abbr.).
6—What is a month of Jewish year?
7—What is a city and seaport of Wales?
8—What is past tense of "tread"?
9—Who said: "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb"?
11—Large part of clocks made in U. S. come from what State?
14—What is a river of Germany?
15—What is a female antelope?
17—Encountered.
23—What is a garland of Hawaii?
24—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
25—What is used for lubrication?
26—Fortissimo (abbr.).
28—Who is one of two chief female characters in "Comedy of Errors"?
29—What are ravines having steep rocky walls?
31—What character is especially prominent in the Arthurian stories?
33—What is an extinct bird of New Zealand?
35—Crafty.
36—In what country might you ride in a howdah?
37—In Norse mythology, who is Loki's daughter?
39—Cerulean is what color?
41—Claudius is what in Shakespeare's "Hamlet"?
46—Near.
47—Where are the Cevennes (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

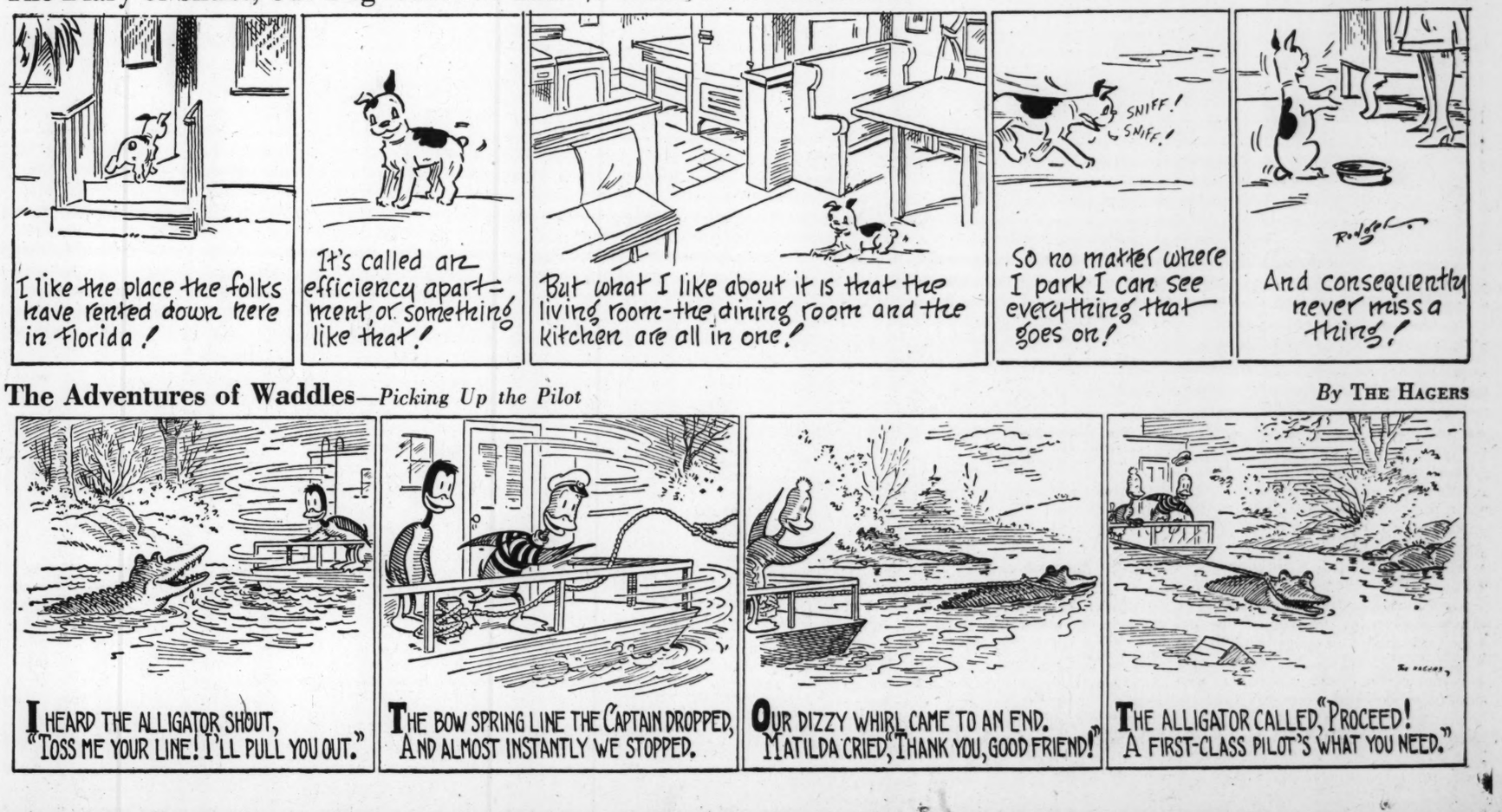
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Bass Music*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT'S THAT NOISE IN POPPY'S HOUSE?
IT'S HER BASS FIDDLE! BUT I DON'T KNOW WHAT SHE'S DOING TO IT!
COULD THEY HAVE BOUGHT A COW?
IT SOUNDS MORE LIKE A MOOSE... BUT IT WOULDN'T BE IN THE LIVING ROOM!
POPPY—WHAT'S GOING ON AT YOUR HOUSE?
NOTHING—I WAS JUST PRACTICING ON MY BASS FIDDLE... THAT'S ALL!
WHO ELSE IN WILLOWVILLE CAN PLAY 'FLIGHT OF THE BUMBLE BEE' ON A BASS FIDDLE!!—
!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There's No Excuse for Missing a Meal Around Here!*

By RODGERS


I like the place the folks have rented down here in Florida!
It's called an efficiency apartment, or something like that!
But what I like about it is that the living room-the dining room and the kitchen are all in one!
SNIFF! SNIFF!
So no matter where I park I can see everything that goes on!
And consequently never miss a thing!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Picking Up the Pilot*

By THE HAGERS

I HEARD THE ALLIGATOR SHOUT, "TOSS ME YOUR LINE! I'LL PULL YOU OUT."
THE BOW SPRING LINE THE CAPTAIN DROPPED, AND ALMOST INSTANTLY WE STOPPED.
OUR DIZZY WHIRL CAME TO AN END. MATILDA CRIED, "THANK YOU, GOOD FRIEND!"
THE ALLIGATOR CALLED, "PROCEED! A FIRST-CLASS PILOT'S WHAT YOU NEED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Together for Good

The scope of Mr. Churchill's address to the House of Commons is no less than the scope of the war itself. The British Prime Minister was doubtless glad of the arrival of American soldiers in Northern Ireland at a moment when this news could be made a symbol of the achievement of his American visit. But there was other news to which he did not allude though it was almost as fresh and quite as pertinent. This was the emergence of the Roberts report on the Pearl Harbor tragedy.

The importance of Pearl Harbor not only to the United States but to the entire Allied strategy becomes still more clear when we observe the key question on which Mr. Churchill believes the House of Commons should base its decision to give or withhold a vote of confidence in his administration. This question is whether or not he was justified in throwing the weight of British resources toward Russia and the Mediterranean and "accepting for the time being a far lower standard . . . for the Far East."

The facts that, when this decision was taken, Japan had not attacked the United States or Britain, and that "over the whole Pacific seas brooded the powerful United States Fleet concentrated at Hawaii" naturally influenced Mr. Churchill's course. Again the democracies suffered from an underestimate of the daring and resourcefulness of their enemies and overconfidence in their own resources.

It is the swiftness with which Japan has been able to overrun so much of the Southwestern Pacific that makes this an uncomfortable moment for Mr. Churchill's Government, as for the peoples also of all the United Nations. How different this chapter of the war might have been will be fully realized only when the full effects of the Pearl Harbor disaster can be frankly appraised.

It is no cause for complacency or even for consolation at this time that the mistakes which led us to so critical a pass may also lead us out of it. But this is worth noting: As a result of the danger in which Australia finds itself today, the British Government apparently is faced with demands for Dominion representation in the councils of war which it cannot refuse. Some of these demands—like the Australian-New Zealand pressure for Washington instead of London as the seat of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee—are pushing the United States and Britain even closer together than either country might of itself choose.

More and more the Dominions seem inclined to enlist the American voice in their behalf in the councils of the Commonwealth. Moreover, the experience of the last few months, not only in the Pacific but on the home fronts, is disclosing that neither the British Nation nor the American has any monopoly on virtues or—what is perhaps more to the point—on faults. The criticisms leveled at the Churchill Government by those who feel British industry has been permitted too much choice as to its part in the war effort can be matched in the United States by such documents as the Truman report on the reluctance of the automobile industry to take off its civilian clothes.

The same sort of thinking which in Britain permitted the Nazis to take Norway was manifest among the brass hats who left the gate open at Pearl Harbor. When Americans and Britons recognize the similarity of their mistakes, they will dispose of the suspicion and the disillusion with which they have regarded one another's blunders. They will combine against the subtle foe which prepared the open world-scale attack now waged upon their ideals and which still schemes to weaken their resistance on every front.

Overalls and White Collars

The recent annual report of the superintendent of schools in Brookline, Massachusetts, Ernest R. Caverley, has much in it to challenge the thinking of school administrators and teachers as well as the general public.

"What we need," he says, "is to find a way by which pupils who have learned all they can at school, at least for the time, may be promoted to work with a record which is both scholastically and socially acceptable."

This is a public and succinct statement of a problem that educational leaders have been pondering for years. An undue social importance has become attached to the diploma of the academic high school. In 1900, about 7 per cent of the Nation's youth of secondary school age were in school; in this school year, approximately 75 per cent are enrolled. The fact is recognized by school leaders that a large number of boys and girls are ready for vocational training at the end of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh grades.

At the present time, work is available; it may not always be so. This is, therefore, an opportune moment for educators and the public to face this problem. The overall must be elevated permanently to a place beside the white collar. Above all, we must learn that the values of true education are not necessarily measured by diplomas.

Prayer for Country and Church

Pray for the prosperity of our country, and for her victory under arms; that justice, mercy, and peace continue to characterize her government, and that they shall rule all nations. Pray that the divine presence may still guide and bless our chief magistrate, those associated with his executive trust, and our national judiciary; give to our congress wisdom, and uphold our nation with the right arm of His righteousness.

In your peaceful homes remember our brave soldiers, whether in camp or in battle. Oh, may their love of country, and their faithful service thereof, be unto them life-preservers! May the divine Love succor and protect them, as at Manila, where brave men, led by the dauntless Dewey, and shielded by the power that saved them, sailed victoriously through the jaws of death and blotted out the Spanish squadron.

Great occasion have we to rejoice that our nation, which fed her starving foe,—already murdering her peaceful seamen and destroying millions of her money,—will be as formidable in war as she has been compassionate in peace.

May our Father-Mother God, who in times past hath spread for us a table in the wilderness and "in the midst of our enemies," establish us in the most holy faith, plant our feet firmly on Truth, the rock of Christ, the "substance of things hoped for"—and fill us with the life and understanding of God, and good will towards men.

MARY BAKER EDDY

—From a message to The Mother Church in 1898.

Our Odyssey

Day by day the official communiqués from distant fronts allude to places of which we may never have heard before. The same names recur—again and again we hear of them—till in the end they seem likely to stay among the famous place names of history.

What ancient Achaean had ever heard of the river Zanthus till it was rumored Achilles had fought with it and nearly met his end in its waves? Thermopylae, Marathon—they were obscure, unimportant places till a handful of Spartans in one case, a small Athenian army in the other, fought there for freedom. Who would have heard of Bunker Hill but for the single incident which made it famous, or of Trafalgar, if Nelson had not fought and won there? Waterloo and Gettysburg are known to every British and American schoolboy because they are scenes of memorable battles.

Now other names are being added to our permanent geographical vocabulary. One day we heard for the first time of Kalinin, and next, of Tula; and weeks after, the words "Kalinin . . . Tula" entered like a refrain into the grim saga of Russian resistance around Moscow. Already the word Tobruk—name of the beleaguered African port which hung on in the rear of the enemy—had come to suggest prolonged and gallant resistance, when Wake Island in the Pacific sprang into place beside it.

These individual places stand as symbols of resolute humanity defending a cause. But are there not also the Battles of the Factories, of the Farms, and of individuals everywhere who fortify themselves and their fellow-citizens by exemplifying the spirit for whose sake their country is at war? These, one and all, are included in the sweep of the imagination when it pictures Thermopylae, Tobruk, Wake Island, Kalinin and other names which make men "hear like ocean on a western beach the surge and thunder" of our Odyssey.

Their Sword and Shield

Several things are striking about the British custom of blessing a warship as it enters the service and goes off to battle duty. When H. M. destroyer Lively was sent out, Scriptural readings, prayer, and a hymn formed the ceremony.

Part of the reading was from the 107th Psalm—the one which has those fine verses about "they that go down to the sea in ships." From the New Testament was taken part of the sixth chapter of Ephesians, including the verse:

> For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

Did the hymn speak of the might of guns and torpedoes, of armament or aircraft? No. The sailors sang, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." And in the form of "bidding" repeated by the crew the Captain asked: "What do ye fear, seeing that God the Father is with you?" And the ship's company replied: "We fear nothing."

Shortly thereafter the Lively played a vigorous part in a Mediterranean battle and was unscathed.

Looking Ahead for Youth

When the drums of Mars roll, the birds' salute to the sunrise and the children's laughter are often drowned in the din. To offset this distortion of values, we must have a social awareness that balances expediency against ultimate worth and emphasizes those features of the current scene that will contribute most in building the future.

"Youth and the Future," the report of the American Youth Commission, is an example of just such a social awareness. Based on six years of intensive research into all problems relating to the care and education of girls and boys in the United States, its recommendations give evidence of a thorough and comprehensive study of the needs of American youth.

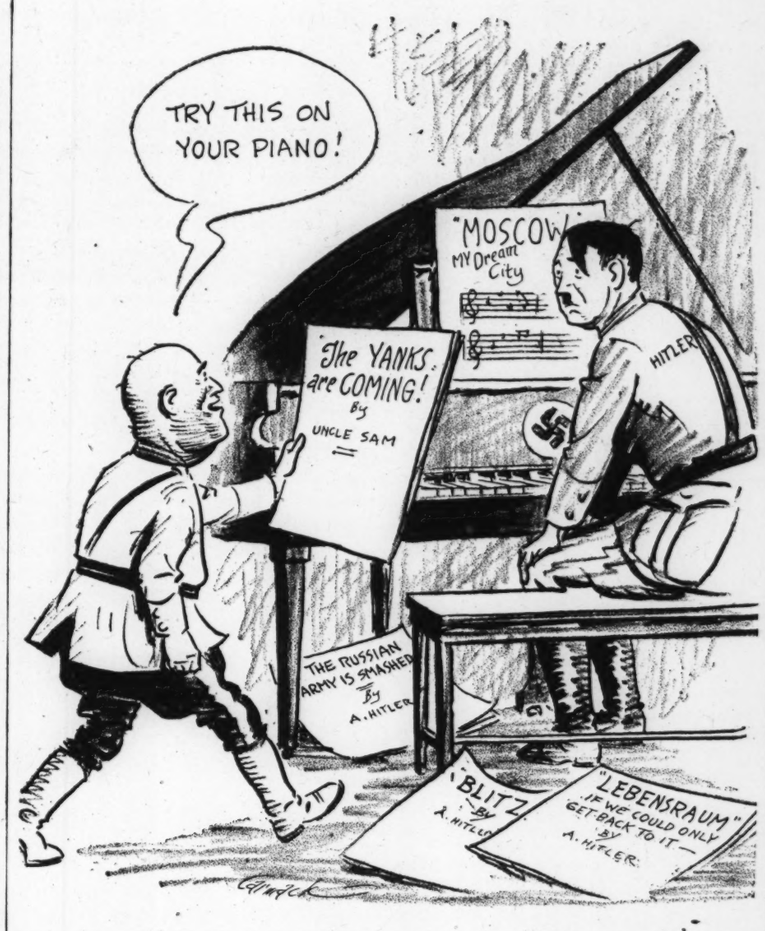
The keynote of the report is its plea that—even during the increasing stringency of the war emergency—the needs of youth be properly provided for, so that girls and boys who are now growing up will be prepared, in their turn, to serve the nation in its times of stress. While holding that the successful prosecution of the war is "the most important problem confronting the American people of today," the report outlines a program of work with young people that is necessary if the nation is to continue its progress "toward the realization of the American dream of universal opportunity in a land of peace and freedom."

"If our democracy is to continue," the report says, "it is the young especially who must have a true conception of democracy, of its moral basis, and of the results that attend its successful operation. To them democracy must seem to be worth every sacrifice and to offer the brightest opportunities for happiness and the good life. Otherwise, any effort to preserve it will be a waste of time."

Democracy's future is linked with the youth of today. And the American Youth Commission's report presents carefully considered recommendations for strengthening democracy's service to youth, so that youth may be equipped to defend democracy, whenever it is threatened.

Thanksgiving Day seems finally to have been stabilized, but the last word has not yet been said as to whether a pumpkin pie should be brunette or blonde.

News Item—New A. E. F. Lands in Northern Ireland


TRY THIS ON YOUR PIANO!
"MOSCOW" MY Dream City
HITLER
The YANKS are COMING! BY UNCLE SAM
THE RUSSIAN ARMY IS SMASHED BY A. HITLER
"BLITZ" BY A. HITLER
"LEBENSRAUM" IF WE COULD ONLY GET BACK TO IT — BY A. HITLER

Knockillrainny Run

On a Scottish Island

"Dan MacNair's got siller enough. He might gie Geordie a chance."

Several times during the morning I had overheard comments like that so I asked Annie what they meant. She said, "You see, Dan only enters the race when the prize is five pounds, never when it's a cup or something. And he always wins, for he's a fine climber, but this year we want Geordie to win. We think it would set him up after losing at the Highland Games."

Geordie Shaw, the blacksmith's young brother, was merry, well liked, a splendid athlete. Dan MacNair was a farmer from the remote end of the island, rich (by local standards) but taciturn and unpopular. It was said that he "gave himself airs" for he never stopped to "crack" with anyone.

A good part of the Scottish island population had congregated that day by the harbor wall. Knockillrainny Run (a curious old race to the top of a mountain and back) was about to start. The contestants stood in line, Provost Ramsay gave the signal and off they went. The rest of us hurried through Bakehouse Lane after them, there to linger for a little while, watching the various routes being taken up the steep slopes.

* * *

In the afternoon, in order to see the finish of the event, we assembled at the Townhead. Satisfaction was general when Geordie Shaw was the first to return. What cheering there was and what frank gloating that for once Dan MacNair had been kept from annexing the five-pound note. But when the other climbers appeared one by one, an uneasiness began to be felt. When even the checkers came down with the news that Dan had not reported at the summit, it was clear that something would have to be done. The provost took charge, saying, "Andra Todd, you cry the men together. We'll meet here."

Andra, the town crier, retorted dourly, "I'll do the crying—aye and for naething—but I willna sklim up Knockillrainny seeking MacNair. Ye'll a' be the braw heroes but he'll turn up hisself like a bad penny."

As he stamped off "Polis" glowered after him. "I've a guid mind to clap him in my jail for that." (The "jail" was attached to his cottage. It was a tiny compartment with barred window and had never had an occupant.)

Chuckles were audible. "Man, ye canna rin folk in for what they're thinking." To which "Polis" made truculent reply: "We ought to hae the right when what they're thinking bizzes aboot like a swarm o' midges."

Meanwhile Andra was marching along the water front pausing every now and then to roar the need for volunteers. A number of groups had already set out by the time he got back from the farthest "horn" of the bay. Grumblingly he admitted that maybe he'd join the one then forming, but at that moment shouts announced that Dan had been found. Whereupon it was Andra's job to see that the kirk bells were kept pealing for a while, so that those still on the mountain would know to come home.

* * *

The rescue party was surrounded by an interested audience as the tale was told of how far up Knockillrainny the sound of "Hello there" had come from some invisible spot in answer to their calls. Lying flat on the edge of a cliff they had spied Dan, only ten feet below, but unable to get back because of the overhang. To their astonishment, he was sharing the ledge with a young eagle! Inquiring eyes turned to Dan at this item and he, oddly embarrassed, explained: "Its claw was caught in a rabbit trap. It had dragged that thing a weary way, like enough. I crept close to help, but it gied a loup, ower we toppled thegether and there we were until—"

"Until we arrived wi' the ropes," cried someone, admiringly. "And then he says to us: 'This daft critter's tugged at the trap and it's wedged atween rocks. Haud onto me for a bit, lads.'" Another broke in eagerly. "So we gripped that rope wi' might and main and he crawled, the ither end o't aboot him, onto a spur, threw his jacket ower the bird and held it doon until he'd got it free. It was an unco sight."

Andra Todd said, abruptly, "Dan MacNair, it's asking your pardon I am for what I've been thinking aboot ye. Ye can hae my approval."

"Aye, and that's what we a' say," exclaimed a voice.

Dan's horse was brought and he mounted, an almost shy smile on his face. As he rode away the crowd gazed silent and puzzled, but friendly.

Later I remarked to Annie that it might have been because he felt himself unwelcome that Dan had become so unapproachable. She nodded and then observed with wisdom beyond her years, "He has gained something worth more than five pounds today."

MABEL GREY GEHRING

The Wide Horizon

Are You a Christian?

By Lord Elton

In the London Daily Mail

This war is a struggle for survival, after which the victor may shape the pattern of civilization for a thousand years. History knows no example of a civilization created by a people lacking a burning faith. But the faith which drives nations to achievement need not, alas! be a true one.

The paganism of the Nazis, let us not forget—false, cruel, and barbaric though it be—is nevertheless a faith, for which tens of thousands of young Germans are ready to practice every austerity, to shoulder every sacrifice, and to face every danger.

Can we claim that Britain is Christian in anything approaching the sense in which Germany is Nazi?

In Germany, remember, no man can hold even the meanest public office without publicly professing the ruling pagan creed. But should we not regard it as absurdly reactionary if the demand were ever to be heard in Britain that at least the Minister of Education should always be a Christian?

* * *

Six months after the outbreak of war an inquiry into the state of religion in the armed forces—based on letters and memoranda from more than 100 chaplains, officers, and men—showed that nobody put the proportion of practicing Christians at more than 10 per cent of the whole.

As to the civil population, the sharpest contrasts will be found within one small area. If we compare our time with any previous century of our history, we must say that church-going has ceased to be a national habit.

For 300 years British Christianity was sustained by Bible-reading almost as much as by churchgoing. But Bible-reading, too has ceased to be a national habit.

Again, look at our schools. Making every allowance for much conscientious teaching by devoted teachers in the State elementary schools, . . . and for the elementary schools "provided" by religious bodies, it remains true that tens of thousands of our children receive no religious instruction worth speaking of, or receive it from teachers who do not believe, or are not interested in it.

Can we picture Nazi schools in which the Nazi creed was only taught if the pupils' parents did not object, or was taught by apathetic or hostile instructors?

The ancient universities were all originally religious foundations. Until the last quarter of the last century, indeed, it may be that they paid too much lip service to religion. Today the pendulum has swung far in the opposite direction. German Rationalism has profoundly influenced their philosophy, and it is thought quite natural to appoint professors of religious subjects who do not believe in immortality.

The vacuum in our schools and colleges is the counterpart of a vacuum in the intellectual life of the country as a whole. With many of the intelligentsia, during the years between the wars, it had become the fashion to regard the ability to believe in nothing as one of the chief intellectual virtues.

What it all amounts to, I believe, is this. Thanks to a century of soft and greedy materialism, for which the only true progress was a higher standard of living, the roots of the Christian faith have begun to wither.

In spite of that, what may be called the moral atmosphere of Britain is still Christian. Convinced and practicing Christians must always be a minority, the leaven of the loaf; but though the number of those who live by pagan moral standards has doubtless increased during the past hundred years, it remains true that a majority, even of those who have no contact with organized religion, still conform, whether they know it or not, to Christian ethics.

* * *

We are not all honest or unselfish, but we all admire honesty and unselfishness. The virtues, in short, which Christianity once taught us—the learning of which indeed constituted man's slow ascent from barbarism—are still honored, and practiced, even by those who have forgotten the faith from which those virtues once sprang.

This is our legacy from the past. We have begun, in fact, to live upon our spiritual capital.

For how many generations will the virtues last, when the faith is gone? Can we expect to survive Armageddon, to be the dynamic shapers of a new world era, if we have lost the faith which molded our own history?

May not the inmost meaning of this war be that, like all the great crises of history, it brings not only the danger of great evil but the opportunity of great good, and that we are being offered an opportunity of regeneration—through suffering?

Sharing the Blame for Pearl Harbor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having glanced through a number of the current press editorials commenting on the Roberts Committee report, I gather that the full force of public censure arising from the Pearl Harbor losses is to be focused on the heads of General Short and Admiral Kimmel. The hounds bay quite loudly in some quarters, yet the reasonable view might profitably be more tolerant.

Military history amply proves that the easy way for a people to take defeat is simply to blame the General. Washington was not unblamed after the battle of Long Island, the evacuation of New York, or, indeed, after other events of the Revolution. The procession of Generals during the Civil War, as is generally known, approached at times the kaleidoscopic. It would be easy to go back to Greece, or forward to Britain today, to cite similar supporting evidence.

We have not heard—nor are we likely to hear at this time—the side of the story that General Short and Admiral Kimmel might tell. Nor can we, as civilians, appreciate the very wrong—but none the less compelling—tradition of rivalry, of aloofness, of stiff-neckedness, that separates the Army and Navy, and which, we can presume, was a factor in the non-co-operation between General Short and Admiral Kimmel. This lack of alert mutual planning appears to be the chief black point in the Committee report.

It should be obvious that an end to the underlying causes of this non-co-operation will not be effected merely by an easy centering of blame on the two individuals who happened to be caught in the meshes.

As to their belief that an air attack on Pearl Harbor was impossible, let us who live along the Eastern seaboard reflect on this one point: For weeks we have been warned that an air attack is possible on our homes. We have been exhorted to secure sand, to prepare windows against blackout and the concussion of explosions. We have been urged to clear attics, to arrange ladders and hoses for convenient action. How many of us have yet heeded these instructions and warnings? Before we cast stones, let us pause to think.

Both General Short and Admiral Kimmel have served their country faithfully for some forty years apiece. Each has shown those qualities of thought and heart that have earned promotion in the past. Their merits should be carefully weighed, and balanced against this admittedly serious demerit, before the Nation is denied the experience and ability they might contribute in the future.

Wellesley Hills, Mass. M. R.

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